

24 PAGES.

ARMY NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR JOURNAL. AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

VOLUME XXI—NUMBER 18.
WHOLE NUMBER 1086.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1883.

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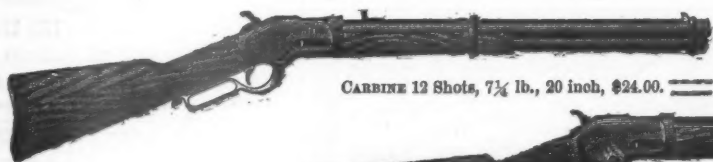
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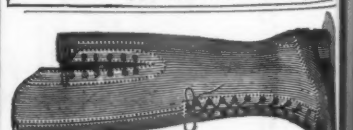
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WHOLE NUMBER 1056.

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COMPULSORY RETIREMENT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

NEARLY a quarter of a century ago, before the young men who are now cultivating incipient mustaches were born, this great country found itself on the verge of a struggle that tried its strength to the utmost before reaching a satisfactory termination. The Army was commanded by General Winfield Scott, a hero of two wars, that with England in 1812-15, and that with Mexico in 1846-8. He was old. He already felt the pressure of a long life of care and hard service, and shrank from entering into the contest he saw approaching between the North and South, feeling the want of the strength which had sustained him in hours of danger and trial many long years before. He was surrounded by a staff of aged men, or men in sympathy with the South. Not only this—most of the colonels commanding regiments, and the lieut. colonels, were men of advanced years, some of them having fought in the war of 1812, and all of them in the war with Mexico.

This was the state of the Army upon the accession of Mr. Lincoln in 1861. He saw, with his unerring vision, that, if the disputes between the sections were to be submitted to the arbitrament of the sword, the North, to fight a winning battle, must have an infusion of new and younger blood into the Army as a preliminary step. This was the entering wedge to the introduction of the various laws which have been passed between 1861 and 1882, relating to retirements in the Army.

The act of 3d August, 1861, provided "that officers could retire after forty years' service upon their own application," and "when any officer has become incapable of performing the duties of his office, he shall be either retired from active service, or wholly retired, by the President, as hereinafter provided." The act of July, 1863, provides that, "when any officer has served forty-five years as a commissioned officer, or is sixty-two years old, he may be retired from active service at the discretion of the President." The act of July 15, 1870, provides that officers may retire on their own application after thirty years' service, at the discretion of the President." But the act of June 18, 1873, limits the retired list to four hundred. This is, however, modified by the act of June 30, 1882, which provides that all officers shall be retired upon reaching the age of sixty-four years.

This last is known as the Compulsory Retirement Act, from the operations of which so much was hoped for by the Army, and from which so little benefit has been derived. About four-fifths of the retirements under the Compulsory act have been made from the Engineer, Medical, and Quartermaster's Departments, while the line has been forced to content itself with the retirement of a colonel here and there. The intention of Congress, undoubtedly, was to add to the efficiency of the Army by retiring old and disabled officers of the line, where efficiency and bodily activity are demanded, but our legislators never for a moment thought that they were merely providing places for staff officers, capable enough (as a rule) of discharging their duties. A fashion prevails of putting officers low in rank, and of moderate age, on the retired list, keeping that list filled up with comparatively young men. Of course this cannot prevent the retirement of officers having reached the age of sixty-four years. By the terms of the law they must go. But why should the officers who have passed the age of sixty-four on the retired list not be transferred to the separate list? In all probability, there are between seventy and eighty on the retired list between the ages of sixty-five and ninety years. A good many of these are on the retired list by the operation of the sixty-four year law, but the balance were retired before the law passed.

It must have been an oversight on the part of the framers of the bill that this class was not included in the separate list. The Army is eagerly awaiting the report of the Secretary of War in the hope that he will recommend such action to Congress as may be necessary to carry this idea into effect. In the Infantry branch of the Service the slowness of promotion is a great and increasing evil. Within the next four or five years it is estimated that not more than three or four field officers will be retired by the 64 year law. This is decidedly discouraging to the Captains who have been holding their commissions since 1863 and 1864—some twenty odd in number, to say nothing of the 65 and 66 men—some hundreds more, while the Captains of Artillery, of Cavalry, of Ordnance, of Quartermasters, of Engineers, and of Assistant Surgeons, whose commissions date from 1866 and 1867 are slipping quietly into their majorities.

It is all nonsense to say to Infantry officers—all this will regulate itself through natural causes in time, or to tell them that they will soon be Lieutenant-Colonels after reaching majorities, when but very few ever reach the last grade.

In the Artillery there are twenty-five field officers to sixty Captains. In the Cavalry fifty field officers to 120 Captains, while in the Infantry there are but 75 field officers to 250 Captains. Stated in figures it looks like this:

	Cols.	Lieuts.	Majors.	Total.	Cpts.	Proportion of Captains to Field Officers.
Artillery	5	15	25	45	50	2.5
Cavalry	10	30	50	90	120	2.5
Infantry	25	75	125	225	250	3.1

Thus it is apparent at a glance why promotion is at least one-third slower in the Infantry than in the other two arms, and it should also demonstrate that some legislation is necessary, not alone for the sake of deserving officers, but to preserve the efficiency of this largest and most important portion of our little Army.

Congress should remember that every reduction that has been made since 1866 has fallen upon the Infantry; that promotion was stopped for years; that the men holding the grade of Captain were those who fought for the country in the hour of its greatest need. They have served it honestly and faithfully ever since. Their hearts grow weary awaiting the reward that never seems to come.

The great soldier who has just laid aside the cares and burdens of command, and retired gracefully from the position of Commander-in-Chief, which he has filled with such conspicuous ability for over fourteen eventful years, presents the true solution of the problem when he says, as he did in his final report, "it will be found wise to provide a common organization for all arms of the Service."

THE FORT LEAVENWORTH SCHOOL.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAS., Oct. 28, 1883.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

IMPARTIAL criticism, void of any tinge of malice, must ever act as the spur which forces changes, especially when improvement in any branch of education or the institutions thereof has become necessary, and has been delayed beyond the limit of reasonable time. It may be well to premise this communication with the remark that its object is not to convey censure on any individual, but merely to attract attention to the glaring defects that still exist at the School of Application, in order that remedies may be applied, and, further, that the school may receive that fostering attention and consideration which its importance as a military institution must be entitled to, if it is to be of value to the Army and country. It is but reasonable to expect when so many officers are assembled together for instruction that they should receive information in the very latest thought on military sciences, and such as improved experience in the art of war, culled from recent great conflicts, has indicated as necessary for the future. By a glance at the curriculum, pursued by the first class for the first year, we find that the members of that class are required to con "Mahan's Outposts," a book which was never intended, by reason of lack of proper arrangement, for a text book, abounding as it does, principally in grandiloquent rhetoric, but meagre in all that should be contained in a treatise bearing the title of "Outposts." There are many works of value which could be substituted for this relic. The study of physical geography is most instructive and of value as general information, but as time is limited, and important subjects of a military character are omitted, among the many military history, biography, and logistics, therefore it would appear that the time consumed by course of physical geography, is not as profitably employed as it should be.

Instruction, in a professional sense, to be beneficial must embrace only subjects of a strictly military character, or such as bear an intimate relation thereto. The apparent theories on which this school was founded are false in principle and are bold contradictions of each other. First, it is assumed that officers are devoid of an English education, to impart which a common school course is presented, and almost in the very same breath it is assumed that said officers are comparatively proficient in military knowledge and sciences, as very little of those subjects is taught. A reference to the curriculum of post graduate military schools of Europe offer sufficient information, from which to devise a course suitable for officers of years of maturity, and who have had more or less experience in actual service. To fashion a school of application after the "West Point" system is simply absurd; not that a study or even a restudy of the course pursued at that excellent institution would fail to be of benefit, but that the students at this institution are men (a fact seemingly lost sight of), and therefore require instruction in the practical as well as the advanced theoretical affairs of the military profession, and the principles and sciences which govern them. Unquestionably it is a requisite that every officer should have a practical knowledge of the tactical combinations of the various arms of the Service, but it does not follow, as an incident thereto, that the instruction should specially include those portions which in European armies are left to the drill sergeant. Sham battles, taking up positions of offence and defence, grand manoeuvres, and everything auxiliary thereto, are the methods that a military mind would employ for the teaching of tactics in their enlarged sense. If the object of the Government is to educate the officers of the Regular Army into mere drill masters for the raw levies of the future, it is possible its purpose is being accomplished here.

So long as the enlisted men are required to perform the amount of manual labor that they are, in constructing buildings, etc., etc., the important features of this school will have to be neglected, and officers will not be able to learn as much practically as they did on the barren wilds of the frontier. It might properly be asked why the many hundred convicts in the military prison, within the very shadow of this post, are not employed exclusively on Government work necessary to be done, and not soldiers of honorable record, as at present. The

science of equitation to all officers, especially cavalry, is one of great moment, taught not merely theoretically but practically by an extended course of instruction in the riding hall, a building which this school stands in urgent need. Superficial instruction for a month on a riding ring is neither fish, flesh, nor even good red herring. It has heretofore been believed that the stage alone would present the spectacle of a relic of a past age as a part of its exhibition, and not commissioned officers of an Army of an enlightened and progressive country; yet here we have the student officers drilled in the bayonet exercise, which they have facetiously dubbed the "frog drill." Officers are formed into squads and drilled in the sabre exercise on the same parade and at the same time that enlisted men are being trained in other drills, and from the broad grins that are visible they hugely enjoy seeing their officers performing wild gyrations with a clumsy cavalry sabre. To mention this, is to state the manifest injury to discipline that is likely to follow.

A number of junior officers have been detailed to act as instructors, and while they are competent, cultured, and accomplished officers, and gentlemen, they are, nevertheless, junior in rank to many of the student officers to whom they act as instructors, a false position, probably more unpleasant (decidedly difficult of filling) to the junior than to the senior; but in justice to these officers, instructors, it can be said that they have filled the positions assigned them unobtrusively and free from pedantic manner. The question, however, is not one involving personality, but simply a principle on which our military system is based, and which should never be lost sight of. A lieutenant's rank is entitled to the same consideration within the limits of its sphere, as that attaching to a brigadier-general's. Would a department commander presume to detail a second lieutenant as a tutor to a colonel, in arithmetic, or even strategy? The line of humiliation seemingly must be drawn below the grade of captain. An officer should be endowed with pride, and be sensitive of his rank, within the limits of good sense, and to brand him as an ignoramus, simply because he is subject to, and has been detailed to attend a course of instruction, which has for its ultimate object the Government's benefit, is beyond the legal power conferred on any officer in the Army, and as a question of law, without opening up that domain for discussion, it can be remarked that the requiring seniors to submit to be instructed by juniors is incontrovertibly illegal. The incongruity of the detail is best illustrated by the working of the system, which is its own travesty. First lieutenants who have chanced to go into the second class are required to recite, perhaps, their multiplication table to a 2d lieutenant instructor in arithmetic, who may belong to the same company and regiment, while next day, or perhaps at the same time, the said 2d lieutenant is officer of the guard, with his pupil, the 1st lieutenant, as officer of the day. To use the words of Colonel Laselle, which appeared in the JOURNAL of the 13th inst., the acme of "military transcendentalism" is here reached when we find 2d lieutenants of but a few years' service filling the office of professors in Hamley's Operations of War.

If these junior officers cannot be replaced by seniors, then give them increased local rank; also increased pay, which all instructors should receive. The study of regulations, and the requiring officers to make out a complete set of returns for each of the staff departments, a purely clerical accomplishment, relates more to an officer's individual protection than to any information that he can acquire which can ultimately be of advantage to the Government. The regulations constantly change; moreover are contained in a book which must ever be resorted to as a guide, without which it would be folly to act, and to depend upon one's memory, of what they have learned in matters of regulations without resorting to the guide would be simply idiocy. Important military themes are crowded out to make room for more essentials. The French and German officers are taught the system of railroads, care and management of troops and animals thereon, and on transports; in short, all that relates to these subjects besides the proper methods of marching, camping, and quartering troops; the arrangements for their comfort and health, hygiene, drainage of camp, post and barrack, and the correct principles of ventilation. It is proper, however, to mention that the school staff have recommended important changes in the course of instruction, but its suggestions, so rumor hath it, were not approved at Washington. The leader in the JOURNAL by "Hannibal the Second," was evidently written from erroneous premises, the concluding portion particularly, wherein was an attempt to "taffy Pope," which occasioned a grim smile to corrugate the visages of the student officers when they read it. To Col. Otis is due special praise for his constant efforts to make officers comfortable in the matter of quarters, which are not as ample in number as the urgent necessities of the post require. Col. Otis is not responsible for the course of instruction, it having been prescribed by very high authority; nevertheless, he has labored hard against many embarrassments to bring the institution to the highest possible point of proficiency. Without money, a serious drawback, very little can be accomplished. The school is gradually being placed upon a basis which, in time, can but result in value to the Service. The animadversions in this article are but cursory mention of such defects, which at first blush are apparent to the most casual observer, and which de-

fects may be the result of not giving full power, ample means, and full companies of enlisted men, who should perform no manual labor whatever, to the officer who is held directly responsible for the merits of the school.

FIRST CLASS.

THE CASE OF LIEUT. SIMPSON.

THE *Alta California*, of November 1st, had an article charging that the Court-martial of Lieut. Simpson was instigated by the ladies of the garrison, and asked "what excuse had they for thus ruining the career of a young officer, and crushing the last hope which an unfortunate sister had of regaining a place of respect in this world?" To this Colonel Martin thus indignantly replies, in an open letter addressed to the *Alta*:

HQs. DEPT. OF ARIZONA,
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL,
WHIPPLE BARRACKS, PRESCOTT, NOV. 4, 1883.

To the Editor of the *Alta California*:

Will you publish the facts in the case of Lieutenant Simpson, of the Army, recently tried at this place on the charge of conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman? You certainly ought to do so after the outrageous article in the editorial columns in your issue of the 1st instant. That article is a grossly scandalous libel on the wives of officers of the Army, and the man or woman who gave you as true the data upon which it is based is a wilful and malicious liar. (Liar is used advisedly.)

Officers' wives knew no more about the charges, until they had been preferred, than did the writer of your editorial. The facts connected with this marriage are—and they are known to almost every citizen in the city of Prescott, Arizona—Lieutenant Simpson returned from leave of absence some time early in the spring. He went on leave to see his sick wife who was too ill to accompany him to this Department. For a month or two after his return he manifested great grief at her death, and he received the sympathy of all the officers at his station.

All at once his grief was over. He had met his second fate! and he "married his mistress"! Mistress forsooth! She was no more his mistress than she was of any man who went to her with the stipulated price for her favors. She was a mistress, the mistress of a bawdy house! She had been for years, nearly ten years, a notorious public prostitute. Simpson knew it, and he married her, the keeper of a brothel! "Reparation to a woman wronged"—save the mark!

When the story of his marriage was first bruited he denied it, he lied about it, he asseverated it was not true and his brother officers believed him. At last the truth came out. He took her from this brothel to the magistrate's office where he was married, and he lied at the ceremony. He did not sign his own name in the records of the magistrate, but falsely gave another name.

That she was a notorious prostitute, and had been so for years, and that she was the keeper of a bawdy house, was established in evidence before the Court-martial, by nearly all the witnesses examined. And yet this is the gentleman! and this the lady! that the action of the authorities in Washington has forced upon the Army as a fit associate for the wives and daughters of brave men and true, who have done only as would have done all true men, purged themselves of such a taint upon their honor.

Can there be anything but contempt and loathing for a man so low, so lost to all feeling, to all sense of shame, as to confer upon the keeper of a frontier brothel—a hell-hole of iniquity—the sacred name of wife! Out upon such a man! He does not deserve the title.

In justice to the Army, and especially to that part of it in the Territory of Arizona whose views, to a man, coincide with those expressed above, I ask the publication of this letter, and as the writer I request my name be attached.

Very respectfully,
J. P. MARTIN, Asst. Adjt.-Gen., U. S. A.

(From Harper's Weekly, Nov. 10.)

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SHERIDAN.

In parting with its honored and illustrious General, under the law of retirement for age, the Army is fortunate in being able to call to its head so distinguished a successor as Lieutenant General Philip H. Sheridan.

As this officer, in the prime of manhood, now reaches the highest prize open to the soldier's profession in America, a backward glance will naturally be cast upon his career with a view to anticipate his probable conduct in his new position. Is that dashing soldiery, it has been asked, which gave Sheridan his laurels, compatible with the cautious, wise stability needed at the head of the Army? It might be briefly answered that the impetuosity of youth not unfrequently becomes steadiness in the veteran of fifty; but the true response is that Sheridan was never a mere *beau sabreur*. The quality which made him a popular hero was fiery energy on the field; the qualities which have brought him to his present exalted state are stanchness, acumen, and great prudence, combined with whatever other qualities are necessary for a general officer. This his history will show.

In the first stages of the civil war, Captain Sheridan was Curtis's quartermaster, somewhere out in Missouri, and one muses what his subsequent career might have been save for a lucky disagreement that left him idle, and free to become the colonel of the Second Michigan Cavalry. As colonel, his conduct during Elliott's raid upon Booneville, in May, 1862, led to his command of the brigade; and a month later his fight at the same point elicited this encomium from Rosecrans: "The coolness, determination, and fearless gallantry displayed by Col. Sheridan, and the officers and men of his command, in this action, deserve the thanks and admiration

of the Army." At Perryville, the ensuing October, he distinguished himself for good judgment and wariness. But it was in the subsequent fierce 3 days' engagement among the cedar brakes of Stone River, which saw the old year out and the new year in, that Sheridan first clearly exhibited his tactical skill in the stress of battle, and his splendid steadfastness. "For hours," says one historian, "he held the Confederates at bay—hours precious, priceless, wrenched from fate and an exultant foe by the skill and courage of this officer, and bought by the blood of his valiant men. All to his right had gone like seaweed torn by waves from jutting crags; but the swelling surges dashed in vain against the rock-like resistance of this division. He had lost Sill in the first onset; he now lost Roberts, soon afterward Shafer—all his brigade commanders killed. He had lost 1,796 men; and with the cost of their heroic blood had won three hours, which Rosecrans was using to the best advantage. 'Here is all that are left,' said he, sadly, as he joined his chief." At Chickamauga Sheridan offered a like stubborn front to the enemy's fury; there fell another brigade commander, the lamented Lytle. In the ever-memorable storming of Missionary Ridge—that famous battle in which the soldiers of the Army of the Cumberland forced their way to the foot of the ridge by the orders of the General commanding, and then swept over its summit "by their own"—it was "the centre of Sheridan's division," General Cist tells us, that "reached the top first, as they were nearest the crest," instantly seconded by the whole line, breaking almost simultaneously all over the heights. Such was the climax of Sheridan's career at the West.

Halleck, who is entitled to the credit of having commended Captain Sheridan, then at his headquarters, to the Governor of Michigan, when that magistrate applied to him for an officer to command a cavalry regiment, now rendered another good service. For when General Grant, planning his Virginia campaign of 1864, spoke of his anxiety to find a suitable head for the Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Potomac, "Why not take Sheridan?" suggested Halleck; and Grant answered, "The very man!" The result of this choice, made known from step to step throughout the campaign from the Rapidan to Appomattox, is familiar history.

The combination of good soldiery and good fortune found in nearly all great military successes is visible in Sheridan's Virginia campaigns. Had not his troops confided in his skill, they could have safely trusted to his star; but they believed in both. Of his cavalry operations with the Army of the Potomac, and his conduct of the campaign in the valley of the Shenandoah, a distinguishing trait was the extreme precautions he invariably took to insure victory before willingly undertaking an operation. Few, if any, Union generals ever fought less at hap-hazard, or with more careful preliminary study, or accomplished greater results with less loss. Even when baffled by the enemy he had the art of putting a bold face on the situation, and of persuading others that, on the whole, the outcome had been success. "To most temperaments," writes a former staff officer, "disaster is disheartening, but it passes by General Sheridan, as an eddy glides round a pier." Doubtless it is true of Sheridan, as of every other Union leader in the Virginia campaigns, that were he to conduct them again, with the light of present knowledge, he would here and there pursue a different course; but it can not be asserted that he has any manoeuvres of rashness to regret, or that any conceivable change of method or fortune would have added to his present renown as a popular hero.

There is ground for believing that the career of Sheridan has not yet reached its climax. Meanwhile there cannot fail to be widespread satisfaction in seeing at the head of the Army one who rendered the country services so brilliant in its days of need, and perhaps also a certain feeling of confidence in the propitious influences that have hitherto attended his public career and crowned it with success.

G. E. POND.

ARTILLERY HORSES AND THE POLE.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

MAJOR SANGER's report of light batteries suggests that we are behind the age, or, to use his own words, "old fashioned." Our military horses' feet are cruelly mutilated at each shoeing, and the natural and useful foot structures, designed for various useful, specific and necessary purposes, are ruthlessly removed by that unnecessary forge appendage, "the farrier's knife." The shoes are at least double the necessary weight and size required, entailing extra labor and undue muscular fatigue, compelling the use of a large number of nails, and leading slowly, but surely, to the certain destruction of the hoof. Artillery horses' necks and withers are wrung, injured, inflamed, and torn by the collar being dragged forward and downwards by that obsolete artillery vehicle appendage, the pole. I have frequently been amused by watching an American light battery manoeuvre, but in a little time my sympathies were aroused for the poor wheel horses, whose injured necks must have caused them untold agony, and again for the leaders, whose nether ends were converted into so many targets for being punched at by the pole. This is particularly so of a cold day, and when horses stand for long intervals and become restive, uneasy, and anxious to start. At the advance the wheelers start with a jump, the pole is suddenly jerked forward against the leaders' legs, quarters, ribs, abdomen, etc., and other sensitive parts. They naturally retaliate by kicking the wheelers. How the latter escape kicks and fractured limbs and facial bones is "one of those things no fellow can find out." The wheelers, scared at the well known danger, again hang back, whilst the leaders are pulling forward might and main, the victims in the wheel again suffering tenfold. I suggest a simple and effectual remedy. Put the off-wheeler in shafts, with the usual breeching, extra broad and lined with soft material; protect the driver's leg from the shaft by a bar of steel attached to a leather legging; have a powerful lever,

convenient to his foot or arm, pass under the shaft to the brakes. If such a plan were adopted the present artillery circus which invariably accompanies manoeuvring will cease, and much unnecessary torture, pain, and disease be spared to artillery horses. As Mark Twain says, "Try it." M. J. TEEACOT, M. R. C. V. S., Veterinarian, 7th Cavalry.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

LT. D. R. Burnham, 15th U. S. Inf., arrived in New York, on Nov. 8, from Fort Randall, D. T., and is temporarily stopping at the Grand Hotel, with Mrs. Burnham, and their son Ralph. Lieut. Burnham expects to spend his four months' leave of absence in this vicinity, after making a visit to his aged mother in Pennsylvania.

PAT Director A. A. Belknap, U. S. N., is residing at present at Bellvue, Orange Co., New York, having recently left Greenwood Lake, N. Y., for that place.

COLONEL F. L. Guenther, U. S. A., rejoined at Newport Barracks, Ky., early in the week, from a trip to Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala.

CAPTAIN J. G. Walker, U. S. N., registered at the Brevoort House, New York City, early in the week.

CAPTAIN J. B. Kelly, 3d U. S. Artillery, returned to New Orleans early in the week from an official trip to Alabama.

CAPTAIN J. P. Walker, 3d U. S. Cavalry, was quietly returned to the insane asylum at Washington in the early part of the week.

Mrs. Martin, wife of Colonel J. P. Martin, U. S. A., Gen. Crook's Adjutant General, is visiting friends in Washington, and the Colonel himself is expected soon to remain over the Christmas holidays.

SURGEON Chas. T. Alexander, U. S. A., and family, late of West Point, will spend the winter in New York. They are stopping at present at the New York Hotel.

COLONEL W. E. Prince, U. S. A., retired, has closed his cottage at Newport, R. I., and returned to New York City.

CAPTAIN B. H. Rogers, 13th U. S. Infantry, and Mrs. Rogers, of Fort Stanton, N. M., are visiting relatives at Newport, R. I.

CAPTAIN C. F. Humphrey, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., will return to San Francisco this week from a trip eastward.

PATMASTER D. R. Larned, U. S. A., after a pleasant visit to the East, has returned to Portland, Oregon.

ASSISTANT Surgeon W. O. Owen, U. S. A., has taken charge of the Medical Department at Fort Stevens, Oregon.

LIEUT. L. S. Ames, 2d U. S. Inf., will spend the most of the winter in the East.

ASSISTANT Surgeon J. V. De Hanne, U. S. A., for some time past on sick leave at Ironia, New Jersey, is expected in New York early next week to appear before the Retiring Board at Governor's Island.

ASSISTANT Surgeon Julius Patzki, U. S. A., is spending a few months' leave with friends in Pennsylvania.

CAPTAIN J. G. Ramsey, 2d U. S. Artillery, of Fort Monro, Maryland, visited Fort Monroe, Virginia, this week, to attend further sessions of the Board to examine candidates for commissions.

MEDICAL Inspector Somerset Robinson, U. S. N., has arrived at the Mare Island Navy Yard from the East.

GENERAL D. S. Stanley, U. S. A., arrived in Santa Fe, N. M., November 3, and at once assumed command of the District of New Mexico. The Army officers on duty in the city and vicinity, and many of the prominent citizens, were on hand to welcome him back to their midst. Mrs. Stanley and children are expected to arrive in Santa Fe in January next.

GEN. Schofield has retained Lieut.-Col. Jas. W. Forsyth, 1st Cav., as Inspector of Cavalry of the Division of the Missouri.

CAPT. T. C. Tupper, 6th Cav., has rejoined at Fort McDowell, Arizona, from leave.

LIEUT. L. B. Brant, 1st Inf., of Whipple Barracks, Arizona, having got through with target matters for 1883, will shortly visit the East to remain for several weeks.

CAPT. S. M. Whitelide, 6th Cav., on recruiting service in the East, will join his troop at Fort Apache, Arizona, about the middle of December.

MAJOR John I. Rodgers, 1st U. S. Art., was due in San Francisco this week for duty with his new regiment.

LIEUT. Hayden De Lany, 9th Inf., and Mrs. De Lany, at present visiting at Downer, Los Angeles County, California, have sustained a sad bereavement in the death of their son, an infant of 17 months old.

THE Marine Corps Retiring Board which examined Capt. Frank D. Webster, of the Corps, has reported against his retirement on the ground that his present disability may only be temporary.

LIEUT. T. S. Mumford, 13th Inf., of Fort Wingate, N. M., is visiting in New York and vicinity.

GEN. A. V. Kantz, U. S. A., returned safe and sound from Europe a few days ago, and after spending a few days in New York started for Washington on his return to San Francisco, where he is expected in a few weeks.

GEN. W. S. Harney, U. S. A., has settled at St. Louis for the winter, and, notwithstanding his 83 years, is still vigorous and hearty.

COMMODORE John Lee Davis, U. S. N., is on his way to San Francisco to sail from there Nov. 12 to take command of the Asiatic Station.

CAPT. W. A. Kirkland, U. S. N., of the *Colorado*, is visiting friends in Raleigh, N. C.

MAJOR G. E. Glenn, U. S. A., of Newport Barracks, Ky., started North this week on a short visit to friends.

LIEUT. THOS. N. BAILEY, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., was recently elected a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

Referring to the recent pointed denial by D. B. Vermilye of the truth of the slanderous stories circulated about Gen. Myers, U. S. A., and Mrs. Vermilye, the *Omaha Herald* says: "In Omaha it requires no defence of the character of Gen. Myers. The officer has lived here too long and is too well known for slander to find any credence among our people."

CAPT. F. V. McNair, U. S. N., was a guest at the Grand Central Hotel, New York, early in the week, and after a few farewell visits goes to Mare Island Navy-yard, California.

GEN. O. B. Willcox, U. S. A., has rejoined at Madison Barracks, New York, from a few weeks trip to the West.

MAJOR J. W. Scully, U. S. A., has arrived in New Orleans and relieved Captain E. J. Strang, of charge of the Quartermaster's Depot in that city. Captain Strang will likely remain in New Orleans until his retirement for age, which will be July 9, 1885.

GEN. A. J. Perry, U. S. A., arrived in N. Y. this week, preparatory to entering upon duty as chief quartermaster upon the staff of Major General Hancock.

COLONEL ALEXANDER MONTGOMERY, U. S. Army, retired, will spend the winter at Bolton, N. Y.

LIEUT. H. B. RITZKE, 25th U. S. Infantry, has arrived at Choteau Creek, to take charge of the improvements being made on the military road from Yankton, to Fort Randall, Dakota.

LIEUT. COL. A. P. MORROW, 8th Cavalry, has returned from Tucson to Fort Huachuca, Arizona, there to await the result of his recent trial by Court Martial.

LIEUT. COL. H. W. CLOSSEN, 5th U. S. Artillery, has returned to Staten Island from a trip on Court Martial service to Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.

SURGEON B. S. VICKERY, U. S. A., has taken charge of medical matters at Fort Townsend, Washington Territory.

LIEUT. J. H. KING, 8th Cavalry, was expected in New York this week from Erie, Pa., to take charge of recruits going to San Antonio, Texas.

MAJOR E. P. PEARSON, 21st U. S. Infantry, will spend the greater part of the winter in the East.

LIEUT. W. A. NICHOLS, 25th U. S. Infantry, a valuable aid in the successful execution of the late rifle competitions at Fort Leavenworth, has rejoined his company at Fort Bayard, N. M.

LIEUT. HENRY E. ROBINSON, 4th Infantry, late of Fort Leavenworth, has succeeded Lieut. Scott as regimental quartermaster, and joined at regimental headquarters, Fort Omaha, Neb.

LIEUT. H. C. HODGES, 22d U. S. Infantry, is visiting his relatives and friends in New York, and will remain for some time to come.

LIEUT. J. E. SAWYER, 5th U. S. Artillery, returned to New York, early in the week from a trip to Washington.

CAPT. J. M. MARSHALL, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., has relieved Captain D. D. Wheeler of charge of the depot at St. Paul, and the latter now goes to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty as post quartermaster.

COL. C. L. BEST, 4th U. S. Artillery, has joined at Fort Adams, R. I., and formally assumed command of that post.

GEN. C. O. AUGUR, still retains but one aide on his staff, his son, Lieut. Colon Augur, 2d Cavalry, but it is expected he will select another as soon as he gets settled down at Fort Leavenworth.

LIEUT. H. B. MOON, JR., 20th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Hays, Kansas, will spend December and January with his friends in the East.

Of Captain Geo. E. Pond, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., expected in New York this week for duty with Colonel Hodges, the *Arizona Miner* says: "From a personal acquaintance with the gentleman we are satisfied that a better selection could scarcely have been made. Through all his career at the Academy he was diligent and faithful in the performance of every duty, and we are sure he will bring to the performance of his new duties an intelligence and faithfulness that will insure him success in the Department to which he has been promoted." Major R. H. Offley, U. S. A., Commanding Fort Ringgold, Texas, in an order of Nov. 1st, relieving Captain Pond from duty at that post to enable him to proceed to New York, says:

"Captain Pond has served under the present Post Commander for the past two years, and he feels that it is not out of place to say this publicly and officially, that Captain Pond is an officer of very high character and of superior attainments in the military profession. His promotion is an honor to the Corps to which he has been promoted, and the Service is benefited by such a selection. The Commanding Officer extends his sincere congratulations to Captain Pond, and assures him, that he takes with him to his new field of duty the sincere wishes of this command that his future may be one of happiness and prosperity."

A BERLIN despatch says: "After the Emperor, Field-Marshal von Moltke is beyond question the most popular man in Germany. When at Court festivals the magnates file past the Emperor, and other royal personages, the King of Saxony, when present, always rises at the approach of the Field-Marshal, and this gives the signal for the whole Court to follow his example. Count von Moltke is a widower, and has no children."

LIEUT. JOHN E. MYERS, 3d U. S. Art., returned to St. Augustine, Fla., this week from the North.

GEN. THOS. H. NEILL, U. S. A., is residing in Buffalo, New York, and is in tolerable good health.

GEN. GEORGE CROOK, U. S. A., still reserves the appointment of two aides-de-camp on his staff, but it is expected he may shortly make a selection.

The following anecdote of Capt. E. M. Hayes, 5th U. S. Cavalry, now in the North, and about to open a recruiting rendezvous at Charlotte, N. C., is related:

Before the war, when he was a bugler in Texas, and only a stripling with a handsome face, a lithe figure, and amazing skill with the bugle, he became a great favorite of Pittsburgh Lee, then an officer in the U. S. Army. The Comanches were a wild and hostile tribe of Indians then; the 2d Cavalry was having frequent encounters with them. On one occasion, when Bugler Hayes was out on a scout with a part of the troop and Lee, the latter was set upon by Yellow Bear, a Comanche brave of considerable renown among his red brethren. The two grappled, and Yellow Bear was feeling about in his scanty clothing for a knife or a tomahawk or some other weapon, when Lee called out to Hayes, who had come to the rescue, to shoot Yellow Bear. As the officer and the Indian were whirling about on the ground, now one up and now the other, Hayes endeavored to get a shot at the red man that would not kill both red and white. At last he secured an opportunity, and sent a bullet tearing through Yellow Bear's skull. Pittsburgh Lee was very grateful, and always remembered the service.

COL. H. O. CORBIN, U. S. A., is expected in Chicago next week to report to Gen. Schofield for duty.

THE question of a successor as Chief of Engineers to Gen. H. G. Wright, U. S. A., who retires March 6, 1884, has already been mooted, and it most likely will be Gen. John Newton, his immediate junior, who will be sixty-four July 1, 1885.

GEN. FRANK WHEATON, U. S. A., having been relieved of the temporary command of the Department of the Columbia by Gen. Miles, has returned to Fort Coeur d'Alene.

THE veteran Maj. James Belger, U. S. A., is a permanent guest at the Indian Harbor Hotel, Greenwich, Conn.

LIEUT. JOHN MCCLLELLAN, 5th U. S. Art., who formed one of Lord Coleridge's party on his recent tour in the United States, has rejoined at Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. H.

CAPT. JOHN HAMILTON, 1st Infantry, on sick leave for some time at Marblehead, Mass., from Ft. Verde, Arizona, will come to New York next week to appear before the Retiring Board at Governor's Island.

LIEUT. E. ST. J. GROBLE, 2d Art., is due at Ft. Leavenworth this week from a three weeks' trip East.

COL. J. J. DANE, U. S. A., visited Savannah, Ga., this week, and supervised the sale, at public auction, of Oglethorpe Barracks in that city.

CAPT. HENRY SWEENEY, 4th U. S. Cavalry, on sick leave for some time past at Junction City, Kansas, is expected at Fort Leavenworth, next week, to appear before the Retiring Board, of which Gen. Angur is president. Capt. Sweeney is a veteran of twenty-nine years' service, and originally belonged to the old 2d Dragoons.

CAPT. W. L. KELLOGG, 10th Inf., rejoined at Fort Wayne, Mich., early in the week, from a short trip West.

LIEUTENANT CHAS. P. GEORGE, 16th U. S. Infantry, one of the recent appointments from civil life, was married at Washington, November 8th, to Miss Jennie P. Graham, daughter of Commander J. D. Graham, U. S. Navy. After a short bridal tour the wedded pair will go to Fort Stockton, Texas, where the groom's company is stationed. Referring to the event the *Sunday Herald* says: "Seldom has there been a more lovely bride, and Lieut. George can be congratulated in having won the heart of one so sweet and gentle. In leaving this city, where she is so well beloved, and where her gentle nature has won her so many friends, Mrs. George carries with her to her Texan home many wishes for her happiness and prosperity. In her home on the frontier she will meet some more kind friends, who will love her for her sweet and gentle disposition, and who will discover, as have already those who know her best, that this being of beauty is a joy forever."

THE *Vancouver Independent*, of Nov. 1, says:

Gen. O. D. Greene returned from San Francisco on Monday. Lieut. G. W. Goethals, Engineer Corps, returned from Camp Spokane Oct. 29. Dr. Wales, who accompanied Capt. McGregor's troop to Fort Bidwell, has returned to Vancouver Barracks. Major A. S. Kimball, chief quartermaster, yesterday moved over from Portland, taking quarters adjoining Gen. Greene's residence. Capt. W. S. Patten, who has been very ill with typhoid fever, not pneumonia, as was stated last week, is slightly better, and now reported in no immediate danger. The remains of the late Capt. H. H. Pierce have been removed from Foster Creek to the military cemetery at Fort Spokane, under supervision of Lieut. Sol. E. Sparrow, 21st Infantry. Mrs. Pierce left Vancouver Barracks Oct. 28 for Washington, D. C., where she will probably make her future home at 1332 G street. Dr. Wm. O. Owen, assigned to Fort Stevens, registered at headquarters Saturday and left same day. Capt. Charles Bird, Q. M. Dept., assigned to Fort Spokane, served in this department several years ago, with the 23d Inf. Gov. John S. Phelps and ex-Senator D. H. Armstrong, of Missouri, and Col. James B. Montgomery, of Portland, were entertained last week at the post by Gen. E. A. and Mrs. Morrow. Mrs. Capt. Haughey and her accomplished daughter, Miss Isabelle, returned to the Barracks last week, after an absence of a year in Europe. Many warm friends welcomed their return to the post. Dr. H. B. Wilson, who returned with Lieut. Schwatka, has gone temporarily to Fort Townsend. Dr. C. L. Heilmann, so long and favorably known at this post, has been granted six months' leave, with permission to cross the ocean. We understand he will spend the winter in Europe, and will be accompanied by Lieut. E. B. Rheem, 21st Infantry, whose health needs the trip. Many friends wish them bon voyage. The ladies and officers of the 21st Infantry are preparing to give Gen. and Mrs. Miles a grand reception on their return to Vancouver Barracks. A large number of invitations will be sent out, and the affair, it is hoped, will be an enjoyable one and fully realize the good feeling which inspires it. The evening for the reception has not been determined upon, as it is not known to-day when Gen. Miles will arrive at the post, but it is expected to take place not later than Nov. 8 or 9.

CAPTAIN W. P. VOSE, 2d U. S. Artillery, has rejoined at Fort McHenry, Md., from leave and taken command of his battery.

CAPTAIN LEWIS SMITH, 3d U. S. Artillery, is expected East from Atlanta this week to visit old acquaintances.

LIEUT. CHARLES HAY, 23d U. S. Infantry, who has been visiting friends in Michigan, is expected back at Fort Bliss, Texas, next week.

LIEUT. W. DE BODISCO, of the Russian Navy, was a guest at the Fifth Avenue Hotel early in the week.

COMMODORE C. W. PICKERING, U. S. Navy, registered at the Gilsey House, New York, this week.

CAPTAIN N. A. BALDWIN, U. S. Navy, registered at the Windsor Hotel, New York, early in the week.

CAPT. D. D. WHEELER, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A. who goes from St. Paul to Fort Monroe, Va., is highly esteemed in that city. The *Pioneer-Press*, referring to his departure, says: "Capt. Wheeler has been depot quartermaster in St. Paul for more than two years, and his removal will be most regretfully regarded both by business men with whom he has come in contact and in social circles, where he has been a prominent and favorite figure. His new station is a desirable one, and will throw him into old associations formed while he was an artillery officer. While in St. Paul Capt. Wheeler has been instrumental in forwarding the material growth of the city, notably in helping to secure the appropriation for the Government storehouse, for which he had the plans prepared. The departing depot quartermaster leaves behind him an excellent record, and takes away heartiest wishes for his future success and happiness."

THE *San Francisco Report*, of Nov. 3, says:

Captain Rodgers, of the Coast Survey, returned a few days ago from the East and will leave shortly with a party to make triangulation surveys. Chaplain Stockbridge and family are expected to shortly take up their residence at the B-reward. Paymaster Greary, of the Army, and his family are stopping at the B-reward Hotel. The officers of the sloop-of-war *Alert* gave a hop the early part of this week at Mare Island. The officers at the Presidio and Black Point are anxiously awaiting the arrival of General Pope and staff. Quarters is of paramount interest to the officers just now. Captain Sengstler, of the Coast Survey, arrived the early part of this week from the scene of his summer's work at Umpqua. 1st Assistant Engineer O'Brien arrived a few days ago from the East, and will leave by the next steamer to join the *Ranger* at La Union.

CAPT. A. H. BAINBRIDGE, 14th Inf., and Mrs. Bainbridge, were recent guests at the Millard Hotel, Omaha.

LIEUT. THOS. F. DAVIS, 15th U. S. Inf., has taken charge of recruiting matters at Ft. Randall, Dakota.

GEN. A. McD. MCCOOK, U. S. A., started from Fort Douglas, Utah, this week, for Fort Niobrara, Nebraska, to sit as president of a general court martial convened for the trial of Capt. A. E. Woodson, 5th Cav.

PAYMASTER General W. B. ROCHESTER, U. S. A., visited New York this week, registering at the Hotel Brunswick.

PAYMASTER A. W. BACON, U. S. N., arrived in New York this week from Europe, and registered, on arrival, at the Brevort House.

GEN. CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER, U. S. A., visited old friends in New York this week, taking quarters at the Grand Hotel.

GEN. H. G. WRIGHT, U. S. A., Chief of Engineers, is visiting in St. Louis. Gen. Parke takes charge of the Bureau during his absence.

THE *La Crosse Republican* of recent date says: "Major W. F. Halleck, retired officer of the U. S. Army, acting as special agent of the Interior Department, is in the city, having arrived from Washington Saturday night. His business West is to pay the first installment of the money appropriated by act of Congress, January 18, 1881, for the subsistence and improvement of the Winnebago Indians."

THE *Apache Rocket*, of Nov. 2, has the following Fort Davis items:

Col. Mills is on leave at El Paso. Col. Owen, Civil Engineer, is the guest of Gen. Grierson. Gen. Grierson and party returned Thursday night from San Antonio. Lieut. Ward was out repairing the telegraph lines for a few days this week. Capt. W. R. Livermore left last night for San Antonio. The Livermore expedition is ended. Capt. Livermore and Lieut. Geary are now at the post. Lieut. Beck and family returned from Viejo Pass last Friday. The lieutenant has since returned to his camp. The German given by the officers of the post, led by Lieut. Ives, 19th Infantry, and Miss Mary Beck, was one of the pleasantest hops which has been held at the post this year. Many officers from the sub-posts attended. Among them we noticed Major Olapp, Lieut. Woodbury and Dunning, 16th Infantry, Lieut. Ayres and Eggleston, from Pena Colorado, Capt. Livermore, Lieut. Fountain and Geary, of the surveying expedition, and Lieut. Freeman, from Lieut. Beck's camp at the Viejo Pass.

COL. FRANK BRIDGMAN is off from Washington this week visiting Louisville, Fort Leavenworth and Keokuk, and other intermediate points en route, on duty for the Pay Department in connection with the payment of bounties. This is the trip annually made by Col. Carey, but as he is Acting Paymaster-General he could not leave at this time.

UNDER recent promotion Lieut. Walter L. Finley, 9th U. S. Cavalry, has recently changed base from Fort Sill, I. T., to Fort Riley, Kansas.

SURGEON DALLAS BACHE, U. S. A., lately visiting in Philadelphia, was expected in New York city the latter part of this week to report to Gen. Hancock for duty at a post in the East.

SCOTT J. ANTHONY writes to the *Leavenworth Times*: "Can there not be something done by Kansas and her first born (Colorado) towards retaining in the United States Army the Buell name? That name it is well known has long been seen upon the roll of officers in the United States service whenever an emergency has existed. Major General Don Carlos Buell participated in the war with Mexico and was well known then, as in the war of the Rebellion, as a brave and gallant officer. Kansas and Colorado owe much to General Buell's memory. One thing they may perhaps do toward paying that debt. General Buell left a son, Don Carlos Buell, a noble, fine looking youth, of splendid countenance, calculated to make a fine looking officer in the United States Army, and if we are to judge from his ancestry, a brave and gallant one. It was General Buell's desire that this son should be educated for the Army. Cannot Kansas and Colorado, through their senators and representatives, assisted by the organizations of the Grand Army of the Republic, petition for the appointment as cadet at-large to West Point of this son, and thus carry out the wish of the boy's brave parent, and at the same time do honor to the United States Army by placing in it one who promises as favorably as does Don Carlos Buell."

MAJOR P. D. VROOM, 3d U. S. Cavalry, on leave from Arizona, was a guest this week at the Paxton, Omaha, which gives the *Herald* of that city occasion to say: "Maj. Vroom has a host of friends in this vicinity, his regiment having formerly been stationed in the Department of the Platte. After a short stay in Omaha, he will go to Washington for the winter. The major is a good, solid representative of the old 'fighting Third,' and deserves the host of friends he possesses everywhere."

LIEUT. R. N. GETTY, 22d Infantry, of Fort Garland, Col., intends to spend a portion of the winter with his relatives in the East.

SEVERAL statements have appeared of late in the public press that the case of ex-Cadet Whittaker is to be reopened. Ex-Governor D. H. Chamberlain, who was of counsel for Whittaker, being questioned on the subject, is reported as saying:

"When the record reached Washington it was reviewed by the Judge-Advocate-General, and it is, I suppose, no secret that he gave it a most careful examination and made a most elaborate report to the Secretary of War, to the distinct effect that the evidence did not warrant the findings of the court; and also that the court erred in admitting illegal and improper evidence against the objection of the counsel of the accused, which, of itself, would vitiate the findings of the court. Why this report of General Swain has not been made public I do not know. Cadet Whittaker informs me that he has applied to the Judge-Advocate-General, on my advice, for a copy of the report, and has been informed by that officer that he could not furnish a copy without the permission of the Secretary of War, and Cadet Whittaker adds, I know not on what authority: 'I do not think I shall apply to Lincoln; I know he would refuse me.'"

In answer to this Judge-Advocate Asa Bird Gardner is quoted as saying:

"This case cannot be galvanized into momentary prominence. I repeat my belief in Whittaker's guilt, and Brother Chamberlain may make the most of it. As to the court which tried Whittaker, it was composed of one general officer, three colonels and several field officers. Among them were Brevet Major-General Miles, who commanded the regiment after the war, and another was a nephew of Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts. Several had been lawyers before they entered the Military Service, and the majority were not graduates of West Point. No man could have had a more impartial tribunal or a fairer trial."

Col. Alexander Montgomery, U. S. A., retired, visited New York city this week, taking quarters at the Grand Hotel.

Lieut. Allyn Capron, 1st Artillery, left Fort Monroe, Va., early in the week for Washington to spend a fortnight's leave with his friends in that vicinity.

Major J. H. Belcher, Quartermaster, U. S. A., has arrived at Denver, Col., and takes charge of the depot there. Captain John F. Simpson, U. S. A., and his clerk, Mr. A. C. Ostermann, left Denver this week for San Antonio.

Lieut. F. D. Sharp, 20th Infantry, has rejoined at Fort Supply, I. T., from a trip east.

The reception to General Sherman by Kolbe's Post 32, G. A. R., at their rooms in the Bowery, N. Y. City, on Saturday evening last, must have gladdened his heart. General Barnum did the honors in an address of welcome, to which General Sherman responded feelingly and aptly. Afterwards he visited the Union Square Theatre, arriving in time to see his friend, Joe Jefferson, as Mr. Golightly in "Lend me Five Shillings." General Sherman arrived safe and sound at St. Louis, on Monday, and was permitted to go quietly to his house and rest himself after his journey. In the evening he attended the theatre, to aid by his presence a special public reception tendered by the citizens of St. Louis, to the tragedian, John McCullough. On the evening of Tuesday the posts of the Grand Army serenaded him, and he thanked them in feeling words for their hearty greetings. St. Louis has welcomed him home to the hearts of its people, and is glad to have him again as a permanent resident in its midst.

The Washington Capital of November 8th has the following personal items:

Admiral Bedford has disposed of his new N street house to Mr. Coues, and expects, with his wife, to pass the severer part of the winter South. There is said to be a romance attached to the marriage of Lieutenant Macomb, 6th Cavalry, with Miss McKelton, of this city, who was visiting her sister, Mrs. Captain Montgomery, at the time. Major Parker, U. S. Army, retired, has given his attention to house-building, and if mansions continue to raise as rapidly in the future as they have in the past "the major" will be numbered among our wealthy landed proprietors. Mrs. Parker is at Carlisle, where her two children are at school. Major Whittemore, U. S. Army, purchased a lot for a cottage at Vineyard Haven last summer. Lieutenant John Augur, U. S. Navy, has gone to Leavenworth with the view of seeking, through a change of climate, relief from the malaria, with which he has been afflicted since his return from Tampico. General Charles G. Sawtelle, U. S. Army, arrived on Friday. He has taken a house on Hillier avenue. Lieutenant Wood, who married Miss Thom, obtained orders East a short time ago, hoping to be stationed during the winter along the home coast, but his ship—the *Stenandock*—is off on her cruise in South American waters, and will round the Horn. He left behind him a three-day-old offspring, of whose welfare he will not hear for six months. There are now in press three musical compositions by Miss Alice Thornton Jenkins, daughter of Admiral Jenkins, U. S. Navy. The first, a waltz, "Contentment," is dedicated to Miss Emilie Thom; a serenade, "Parting," to Ensign Leroy Mason Garrett, U. S. Navy, while the third, galop, "Carolyn," is inscribed to the Interim German Club, of which Miss Jenkins is a member. A fourth production, the arrangement of which is not yet completed, will shortly be placed in the hands of the publishers. General Fox will not take his family to Detroit until the spring. The wife and daughter of Commodore John Lee Davis will spend the winter at the Ebbitt House. Mrs. S. B. F. Mayo, wife of Commodore Mayo, is at the Hamilton House for the winter. Lieutenant Paine, U. S. Navy, has returned from a fying visit to New York. His multilateral schemes seem to gradually develop themselves into successful realities. His suite of apartments at the Bachelor's are said to be marvellous of elegance and taste. His collection of quaint and beautiful chairs is a specialty, and would make many a fair friend break the tenth commandment, could she be permitted to gaze upon them. Medical Inspector Adrian Hudson, U. S. Navy, left for the West last evening. Maj. Michael Sheridan will be in a new house, 1712 N street, by the end of the month. Lieut. Edward Casey, U. S. Army, is again visiting the family of General Paul. On dit, that there is a powerful attraction there to draw the soldier, who is no wise reluctant to avail himself on all occasions of the general's genial hospitality. Mr. and Mrs. Charlton have taken the house formerly occupied by Surgeon General Barnes, so lately deceased. Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Charlton's mother, will occupy apartments in "The Milton," the Campbell house enlarged and arranged in flats. A number of Navy officers have, with their families, secured rooms at "The Milton" for the winter. Mr. Robert Hay has resigned from the Navy on account of his health. His brother, Paymaster Ray, has just returned from his cruise on the *Yantic*, and will remain with his mother until further orders. Commodore and Mrs. Badger have sent from Boston to their many friends in this city tiny cards bearing the following inscription in dainty engraving: "Daisy Sinclair Elliott, September 25, 1883." "Elizabeth Champlin Badger, September 28, 1883." The two little grand daughters, who came into the world so near together, were christened last Tuesday. Miss Georgie Adams, grand daughter of Dr. McDougal, U. S. Army, has returned from New York and West Point. Miss Adams, a cousin, is her guest at her home on G street. The widow of the late Surgeon General Crane will make her home in New York, where her son lives, but for the present she will remain at Shelter Island. Her house in Washington is offered for sale. Mrs. Sands, wife of Commander Sands, U. S. Navy; Mrs. Webster, wife of Lieutenant Webster, U. S. Navy, and the Misses Annie and Hattie Key are making arrangements in New York for a supper which is to be held on the 14th of November, by the ladies of Trinity Church, Georgetown, for the benefit of the poor of that

place. Lieut. Smith, U. S. Navy, recently returned from Europe, has gone to housekeeping on the north side of Corcoran street, just off of 14th street. Admiral Taylor and Mrs. Taylor have rooms at the Portland. Major Bates, U. S. Army, retired, has taken one of the houses on F street, West Washington, recently built by the trustees of the Lathbium estate. Dr. Marmon, U. S. Navy, and family, have taken rooms in the Boyle mansion, 732 21st street, northwest corner of H street. Miss Helen Nichols, daughter of Rear Admiral E. T. Nichols, has returned to the city after an absence of several months. Lieutenant Garlington is one of the lucky officers of the service. He was graduated at West Point in 1876, just as rumors were coming East that Caesar had been killed on the Big Horn. Having the second choice of cavalry regiments he named the 7th (Caesar's), and before he reached Fort Abraham Lincoln, his post, he was a first lieutenant. He was at once given command of Col. Tourtellotte's troop, all new recruits, and in a year he made it the best drilled company in the regiment. At the end of that time he was appointed regimental adjutant, and he served in that capacity for five years. Then he was put at the head of Colonel Michael Sheridan's troops, which was detailed for escort duty along the line of the Northern Pacific. This was in the summer of 1882. His soldierly qualities had then attracted the notice of his commanding officer, and when the Secretary of War asked General Terry to detail an officer for the command of the Lady Franklin bay relief expedition, Lieutenant Garlington was selected. No officer in the division in which he served doubts that he did his duty in the Arctic bravely and with judgment. Lieut. George H. Watson married in Philadelphia at the Second Presbyterian Church a week ago, Miss Annie Townsend Barber, daughter of the late Wm. E. Barber, of West Chester, Pa.

The following Army and Navy officers registered at the Ebbitt during the week ending Nov. 14, 1888: Army—Lieut. Col. C. G. Sawtelle, Q. M. Dept.; Lieut. J. E. Sawyer, 5th Art.; Capt. E. M. Hayes, wife and daughter, 5th Cav.; Capt. W. J. Volkmar, 5th Cav.; Lieut. Hamilton Rowan, 2d Art. Navy—Passed Asst. Engr. A. B. Willits, Chief Engr. J. W. Thomson, Commodores J. Young and E. Simpson, Lieut. T. P. Gilmore, and Lieut.-Comdr. C. M. Anthony.

The following Army officers registered in the office of the Adjutant-General at Washington this week: Major A. K. Arnold, 6th Cav., 1828 I st., N. W., on leave; Major John I. Rodgers, 1st Art., 1522 Connecticut av., en route to San Francisco; Major E. H. Brooks, retired; Lieut. Thomas S. Mumford, R. Q. M., 13th Inf., 1902 H st., N. W., on leave; Chaplain David Wells, 3110 Dunbarton av., West Washington, on leave; Capt. C. G. Gordon, 6th Cav., Bailey's Cross Roads, Fairfax County, Va., on sick leave; Lieut. Thomas G. Townsend, 6th Inf., 2011 I st., N. W., on leave, and Col. August V. Kautz, 8th Inf., 1919 N st., N. W., on leave.

Chaplain Wm. H. Stewart, U. S. N., is living at Chester, VI.

Medical Director Samuel Jackson, U. S. N., retired, has taken a house on Chestnut st., Boston.

The wife of the late Commodore Guest, U. S. N., is living with her daughter, Mrs. Seymour, in Charlestown, Mass.

Asst. Engr. G. H. Bull, U. S. N., of the *Proteus*, has been spending the week at Portsmouth, N. H.

Among those present at the second semi-annual session of the National Academy of Sciences this week at New Haven, Conn., were Professor Simon Newcomb, Asaph Hall, and J. H. C. Coffin, U. S. Navy, all officers of the association. Professor Newcomb read interesting papers "On the Use of the word 'Light' in Physics," and "On the Theory of Errors of Observation and Probable Results;" and Professor Hall a paper, "Notes on the Mass of Saturn," and from an elaborate system of figuring, covering 128 observations in three years, he deduced the fact that the mass of Saturn bore the relative size to the sun, taken as a unit, of 1 divided by 3,452.2.

Captain Gise, a retired officer of the French army, artillery branch, is on a visit to New York City, and visited this week, some of the military points of interest in the harbor. Lieutenant R. H. Townley, U. S. N., was in Omaha this week.

The St. Louis Republican gives the following opinion:

Flipper's friends are doing him poor service in encouraging hopes of reinstatement. He ought to be thankful that he suffers so little for his misconduct. A young white officer is now serving his time in a Kansas penitentiary for an offense of almost exactly the same kind, and since the Supreme Court shattered the Civil Rights bill, there has been no law making a colored man any better than his white brother. Flipper got off easy on account of his color, and he ought to open his eyes to that fact.

Amongst the fashionable marriages which have taken place this week in New York City was that of Lieut. Francis P. Fremont, 3d U. S. Inf., a son of Gen. Fremont, to Miss Caroline D. Townsend, daughter of the Hon. John D. Townsend, the well-known lawyer. The ceremony took place at the residence of the latter, the Rev. Dr. Morgan officiating. The "best man" was Lieut. Walter McLean, U. S. Navy. After the marriage came a reception, to which two thousand invitations had been issued, and amongst those present were Gen. U. S. Grant and Mrs. Grant; Capt. R. L. Hoxie, U. S. A.; Roscoe Conkling; ex-Postmaster General James; etc. Lieut. Fremont and bride started in the evening for Ft. Shaw, Montana, the groom's station, where a hearty reception awaits them.

Gen. C. C. Augur, U. S. A., paid a visit to St. Louis this week.

A BRILLIANT assemblage congregated at St. Peter's Church, Brooklyn, on Thursday of this week, to witness the marriage of Lieut. A. L. Mills, 1st U. S. Cav., to Miss Paddock, daughter of Bishop J. A. Paddock. The father of the bride officiated at the ceremony, being assisted by Bishop B. H. Paddock and Bishop A. N. Littlejohn of Long Island.

The resignation of Lieut.-Comdr. George Talcott, U. S. N., has been accepted, to take effect immediately. A year's leave of absence was granted him for the purpose of resigning and going into business. Not having resigned at the end of the term, he was ordered at executive to the *Shenandoah* a few weeks ago, but has since concluded to carry out his original intention.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the Soldier's Home of Washington occurs on

Saturday, Nov. 17, when Lieut.-General Sheridan will be present and perform the duties of President of the Board, as required by law.

Secretary Teller has decided that, under Section 4,707 of the Revised Statutes, dependent mothers who lost their sons in the war of the rebellion are entitled to pensions.

The Office of Exploration and Surveys of the 100th Meridian will probably be closed by the last of this year. Captain George M. Wheeler, (Corps of Engineers, has completed his final reports, and Lieut. M. M. Macomb, 4th Art., who is in charge, is busily engaged, with ten clerks, in closing up the business details of this work.

Secretary Chandler decided some time ago to have the Examining Board for Engineer officers of the Navy, move its headquarters to Washington, but the members of the Board objected to the transfer. It has been determined, however, to make the change at the end of the present fiscal year, when the lease for the present office, in Philadelphia, will have expired.

THE SIGNAL OFFICE.

The Chief Signal Officer, Gen. Hazen, reports a force of 19 officers and 500 enlisted men, with 376 stations in operation. 30 enlisted men were instructed during the year. No officer has yet been added to the number of those who are instructed. Two years at least are required for training for the delicate task of making weather predictions. 1st Lieut. R. P. Strong, 4th Artillery, and 2d Lieut. Wm. D. Wright, Signal Corps, were under instruction, but the first was ordered to his battery, and the second to Bismarck, Dakota, to take charge of the telegraph line, as successor of Lieut. C. A. Booth, when the latter was relieved. These changes were made necessary by the act of Congress reducing the number of officers of the line of the Army that can be detailed for duty in the Signal Service. The addition of Capt. S. M. Mills to the officers of the service, has relieved Lieut. Robt. Craig, a skilled meteorologist, so that at present his service has one more officer for indications work than it had a year ago. Through most of the last twelve months, the burden of this exacting work has fallen upon two officers, and no officer has been able to devote any time to the study of the vast amount of meteorological data that has been collected by the weather bureau during its existence. At the close of the year 1st Lieut. T. M. Woodruff, 6th Infantry, and 2d Lieut. R. B. Watkins and J. C. Walsh, Signal Corps, were under the military and scientific instruction prescribed for officers at Fort Myer. It is intended when this course shall have been finished, that these officers shall study the higher meteorology, which is pursued in the office at Washington, and which includes the examination of weather maps.

Of 172 men enlisted during the year 53 were college graduates. In consequence of reduced appropriations it has been necessary to close 17 stations of the meteorological service, in order to send men to the telegraph lines, and nearly one-half of the frontier telegraph lines have had to be abandoned. A deficiency has also been created to meet necessary expenses, estimates for which have been prepared. If the new plan of separate appropriation for this service is to be continued, it is recommended that Congress legislate for it in its smaller details, as if it were a separate military establishment.

Tables are given to show that the percentage of accuracy in weather reports is improving, having increased since 1874 from 84.4 per cent to 88 per cent. Assurance is given that still further improvements could be made by an increase of stations, especially in the West and Northwest.

The report closes with the fiscal year June 30, 1883, at which time the results of the *Proteus* expedition were not known.

THE PROTEUS EXPEDITION.

At the session of the *Proteus* Court of Inquiry, November 13, Mr. Liden Kent appeared as counsel for Lieut. Garlington, and was introduced by Major Goodfellow, Judge Advocate, to the members of the court. The official records of the Navy Department relating to the subject of inquiry were received by the court, and they were read. The oral examination of Lieut. Garlington was begun, the examination being conducted by Judge Advocate Goodfellow. In reply to inquiries, Lieut. Garlington described the finding of the unsigned memorandum known as Inclosure No. 4 substantially as described in his reports to the Chief Signal Officer. He said he first heard of the paper in a conversation with the executive officer of the Signal Office. That conversation and a subsequent conversation with General Hazen left upon his mind the impression that the memorandum was the volunteer work of the executive officer "merely to have it ready in case it was desired." Gen. Hazen neither disavowed nor disavowed the memorandum, and Lieut. Garlington consequently did not regard it as an official paper in any respect.

Lieut. Garlington described the stores, firearms, etc., taken by the *Proteus*, and the method of storing the former. He said he sent an urgent telegram to the Chief Signal Officer, asking that he send his party be permitted to accompany the *Albatross* to St. John in order to personally supervise the transshipment of stores to the *Proteus*, but received no reply to his telegram, and followed previous instructions in going by the *Yantic*. Lieut. Garlington said he never saw the instructions given to Commander Wildes until his return to Washington. He knew merely that that vessel was to accompany him north, subject to circumstances and conditions of ice, but understood from the start that the *Yantic* was not to interfere with or delay the *Proteus*. He expected from the beginning that when the ice pack was reached the *Proteus* would necessarily proceed alone, while the *Yantic* would seek a more circuitous and safer route. In reply to a direct inquiry by the court, Lieut. Garlington said the *Yantic* was practically of no use.

"Why was she sent, then?" was asked. "Well, as I suppose, merely to satisfy public opinion." Lieut. Garlington explained his parting from the *Yantic* at St. John as being due to the knowledge that he had certain preparations to make at Disco, and thought it better to proceed and get everything ready there before the *Yantic* arrived. The route from St. John to Disco being open, with no possibility of danger, no necessity for the two vessels to keep in company occurred to him.

On Wednesday Lieut. Garlington testified that though the twenty-two men forming the crew of the *Proteus* were selected too late in the season to secure the best class of sailors, their character did not interfere with the results of the expedition. He understood his instructions required him to go as far North as he could before attempting to make a depot of supplies, establishing the depot on his way back if he did not find Greeley, not on his way up. He returned south in his boats, expecting to meet the *Yantic*, and with her to return and establish a depot at Melville Island and remain there with some of his men to spend the winter.

General Hazen, who followed Lieut. Garlington, gave in narrative form a full history of the fitting out of the Greeley and subsequent expeditions. He testified that the memorandum formed no part of Lieut. Garlington's orders, and when Lieut. G. called his attention as among the papers handed him, he told him that he did not know how it got there, and that it was no part of his orders. He said: Mr. Garlington then showed me all his orders, and I told him he must be controlled by the orders that I had given him and also by the direction of Mr. Greeley, on which they were founded; I told him also that when on the spot he must exercise his discretion in all matters which were imposed on him

by virtue of his position. Mr. Garlington had been selected for known high qualities, and the Greely letter was of that nature and character, written as it was after he had arrived there; and knowing all the facts, I felt that I was excluded from giving Mr. Garlington any orders that would in any way conflict with that letter. I was, however, very anxious to order Mr. Garlington to stop at Littleton Island, but with a full knowledge of Mr. Greely's letter and having this memorandum, which he read to me, it seemed to me that that was a sufficient suggestion and I said nothing further about it.

Witness was absent in Washington Territory when the reports about the supplementary instructions to Lieut. Garlington were published, apparently upon the authority of the Signal Office. They were given out by Lt. Caslar, and of his own knowledge he knew nothing about them. He thought Lieut. Garlington acted properly in remaining with his men, who had a disposition to desert, and leaving his stores to be landed by a sergeant of the Signal Corps, who had landed stores before. The sergeant, who was present just before he started, came back without leave upon the plea of having been injured by falling down a hatchway, and it was this which caused all the difficulty about the way, and it was this which caused all the difficulty about the way, and it was this which caused all the difficulty about the way.

Gen. Hazen thought it would have been better had the stores been taken the work from the beginning, but it having been elaborated and carried out as far as it was by the Army, the Army should have it to complete. Lieut. Garlington was especially directed not to permit the Yantic to interfere with his movements or to hinder his movements northward. If it appeared that she could not proceed with him he was to go on, doing the best he could without her. He carried out the spirit of his instructions not to stop at Littleton Island and leave a great part of his stores on his way north. Lieut. Greely should be on his way south from Discovery Harbor; he would have supplies sufficient to keep him in comfort all winter with the native food which he would secure.

Lieut. Caslar was next examined and testified that he was the author of the much discussed memorandum which Captain Powell sent and directed him to prepare for the Secretary of the Navy, regarding a joint co-operation between the *Proteus* and the *Yantic*. The instructions were submitted with all the inclosures to General Hazen himself, and signed by him and delivered by him to the officer addressed. They originated in the study of the orders that had been already prepared. He said that Captain Powell never returned the memorandum to me, but he told me he had turned it over to the Chief Signal Officer. I never saw it again. By means of an error of his chief clerk, the memorandum known as the "Supplemental Orders" has been entered in the books of the office as "inclosure 4," but the document which should have been entered and referred to as "inclosure 4," was the charter party of the *Proteus*. In the letter of instructions to Mr. Garlington, the charter party had been referred to as "inclosure 4," and the memorandum had not been referred to at all.

By the Court.—Do I understand you to say that you got up all this memorandum of your own notion, without any instruction? A.—No, sir. I was ordered by Captain Powell to prepare that memorandum.

Q.—Embodiment of his views? A.—No, sir. It merely embodied my own views.

Q.—What induced you to adopt views that were so contrary to the views of Lieut. Greely, as given in his letter? A.—Well, I didn't think they were contrary.

Witness explained Lieutenant Greely's plans and intentions at the time the letter referred to was written, and added: "The law of Congress under which the last relief expedition was sent changed all this. It commanded that the Lady Franklin Bay party should be recalled, and I did not regard it as essential that the stores should go north of Littleton Island and be exposed to destruction, but that as a prudential matter, the station should be established at the most northern point which could be reached without hazard."

Q.—Do you know what influenced the rejection by the Chief Signal Officer of the views embodied in that memorandum? A.—No, sir.

Witness insisted very positively that he understood Lieutenant Garlington had approved the memorandum, and it was in accordance with that impression that the memorandum was given to the press by witness. Several points in the memorandum were discussed between them on the day of its preparation, and among others the delay which would occur through landing stores at Littleton Island. Witness could not say that Lieutenant Garlington had in terms expressed his approval, but he had derived that impression from the conversation.

THE ARMY.

G. O. 79, H. Q. A., Nov. 2, 1883.

By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 2636 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

2636. For officers of the Adjutant General's Department.—gold embroidered wreath on dark blue cloth ground, same as for general officers, encircling a solid silver shield bearing thirteen stars, according to pattern in the Adjutant General's Office.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 80, H. Q. A., Nov. 3, 1883.

By direction of the Secretary of War the following corrected description of the military reservation of Fort Sisseton (formerly Wadsworth,) Dakota Territory, as modified by Executive Order, dated Feb. 7, 1871, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Beginning at a point two miles and 2613.4 feet north and six miles east of the old flag staff of Fort Sisseton, which point is on the western boundary of the Indian Reservation and marked by an iron post, and running thence south seven miles and 2643.4 feet; thence west nine miles; thence north fifteen miles; thence east seven miles and 1083 feet to the western boundary of the Indian Reservation; thence southeast at an angle of 102deg. 33min. with the north boundary line seven miles and 3412.46 feet to the point of commencement.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 81, H. Q. A., Nov. 5, 1883.

By direction of the Secretary of War, G. O. 34, of 1882, from this office, is modified to read as follows: At recruiting depots the Subsistence Dept. will keep handkerchiefs for sale on credit, under section 1144, Revised Statutes, to recruits who have not been paid and who have pay due them.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 82, H. Q. A., Nov. 6, 1883.

By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 2689 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows: On undress duty, marches, and campaigns officers will wear a plain black leather belt.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 83, H. Q. A., Nov. 8, 1883.

By direction of the Secretary of War the following directions for using and reloading cartridges are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Lubricate the whole body of the shell slightly before the first fire, and also before each successive fire after reloading. This is absolutely necessary and must not be neglected, because when the cartridge is fired dry or only partially

lubricated there is a tendency to rupture the shell circumferentially.

Inspect all fired shells and reject defective or doubtful ones.

After every fire, extract primers, and wash cases in hot water; wipe them dry; lubricate body slightly, keeping interior of shell and pocket free from grease; and in the order named resins, prime (preferably by pressure), load, and crimp. After resizing, remove burrs at the mouth with the scraper. (See Ordnance Notes, Nos. 114 and 231.)

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

CIRCULAR 10, H. Q. A., Nov. 14, 1883.

The following decisions, rulings, etc., have been made during the month of October, 1883, and are published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

FIELD MUSICIANS.

No person will be enlisted as a "field musician" who is over eighteen years of age, but may be enlisted as a soldier, and, if found capable, detailed to perform the duties of field musician, and returned to the ranks when desired. Boys between the age of sixteen and eighteen years only can be enlisted as "field musicians," and when so enlisted cannot be transferred to the ranks except with their consent.—(Indorsement, Oct. 1, 1883—10612a A. G. O., E. B., 1883.)

COMMUTATION OF RATIONS.

The provisions of G. O. 41, c. s., from this office, do not apply to enlisted men competing for places on department rifle teams when the competition is held at the post where they are stationed. The men of the garrison while so engaged should not be reported as "on detached service."—(Letter to G. G. Div. Atlantic, Oct. 2, 83—3972 A. G. O., 1883.)

REGIMENTAL BANDS.

The Secretary of War has discouraged the employment of regimental bands for entertainments or other purposes not connected with their duties in the military service, and holds that they should not be brought into competition with local bands. That as Army bands are largely supported from the proceeds of savings from the rations of the troops, any musical performances beyond those required at military parades and other duties should be for the entertainment of the garrison.—(Letters Oct. 2 and 12, 83—4015 and 3830 A. G. O., 1883.)

TARGET COMPETITION.

In a department match the competition must be between marksmen qualifying within each target year.—(Letter to G. G. Dept. Col., Oct. 3, 83—3958 A. G. O., 1883.)

TARGET SEASON AND YEAR.

"The target season" means that part of the year in which target practice is pursued. "The target year" is from Oct. 1 to Sept. 30, succeeding.—(Letter to G. G. Div. Atlantic, Oct. 4, 83—4050 A. G. O., 1883.)

AMMUNITION FOR CAVALRY.

Until reloading tools can be supplied to the cavalry, the allowance yearly of ball cartridges will be 400 rounds each for pistol and carbine.

The expenditure of blank cartridges is authorized for the purpose of preliminary training of men and horses, and the amount is left to the discretion of the officer in command (vide G. O. 57, series of 1884).—(Letter to G. G. Div. Mo., Oct. 8, 83—4123 A. G. O., 1883.)

STACKING ARMS.

G. O. 2, c. s., from this office, is not intended to do away with stacking arms with the bayonet fixed.—Letter, Oct. 10, 83—4235 A. G. O., 1883.)

REVISED STATUTES.

Copies of the Revised Statutes are not furnished by the War Dept. for the personal use of officers of the Army.—(Letter, Oct. 16, 83—4387 A. G. O., 1883.)

RE-ENLISTMENTS.

The law allows re-enlistments within "one month," and it has been decided that a soldier who enlists again on the thirty-first day after his discharge re-enlists within the meaning of the law.—(Indorsement, Oct. 17, 83—11166a A. G. O., E. B., 1883.)

EXTRA OR DAILY DUTY.

Non-commissioned officers must not be placed on any extra or daily duty not suited to their rank and position, such as post baker, post mailman, etc.—(Indorsement, Oct. 18, 83—11126a A. G. O., E. B., 1883.)

MILITARY DIVISIONS.

In designating the commands of the division commanders the word "military" will be omitted from the caption of all orders and in all official correspondence.—(Letters to Div. Comdrs., Oct. 23, 83—4446 A. G. O., 1883.)

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. C. M. O. 51, H. Q. A., Nov. 5, 1883.

Before a General Court-martial which convened at West Point, New York, Sept. 19, 1883, and of which Major Marcus P. Miller, 5th Artillery, was president, was arraigned and tried Cadet James Hugh Hackett, 4th Class, U. S. Military Academy.

Charge I.—"Violation of par. 115, Regulations Military Academy."

Specification 1 alleges a false report to a sentinel, and thereby remaining absent until five minutes, more or less, after taps.

Specification 2, making a false statement to the Commandant of Cadets in regard to his report to the sentinel.

Additional Charge—"Violation of par. 113, Regulations Military Academy."

Specification alleging absence, without authority, from his room for a period longer than one-half hour after tattoo. Cadet Hackett pleaded not guilty to 1st Specification, 1st Charge, and guilty to 2d Specification, except so much as charged him with making a false report. To the additional charge and its specification not guilty. Finding, not guilty of Charge I and its specifications, and guilty of additional charge and its specification.

Sentence—"To be suspended from duty, without pay, from the United States Military Academy until July 1, 1884."

The proceedings, findings, and sentence of the General Court-martial having been approved by the Superintendent U. S. Military Academy and the record forwarded for the action of the Secretary of War, the following are his orders:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Nov. 5, 1883.

The record in the foregoing case of Cadet James H. Hackett, U. S. Corps of Cadets, having been submitted to the President, he directs that the sentence be not confirmed. There is no testimony in the record tending to show that the time at which the accused returned to his room, viz., two minutes after taps, was more than thirty minutes after tattoo. Without definite testimony as to the time which had intervened between tattoo and taps on the evening in question, the evidence for the prosecution was fatally defective.

ROBERT T. LINCOLN, Secretary of War.

Cadet James Hugh Hackett, 4th Class, U. S. Military Academy, will be restored to duty.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 14, DIS. OF NEW MEXICO, Nov. 3, 1883.

In compliance with par. 3, S. O. 216, c. s., Dept. of the Missouri, Col. D. S. Stanley, 22d Inf., hereby assumes command of the District of New Mexico.

G. O. 15, DIST. OF NEW MEXICO, Nov. 5, 1883.

1st Lieut. O. M. Smith, Adjt., 22d Inf., is announced as A. A. Adjt. Gen. of the District of New Mexico, vice Capt. C. A. Woodruff, C. S., hereby relieved.

G. O. 18, DEPT. OF THE PLATTE, Nov. 3, 1883.

Publishes instructions as to the preparation of Annual Estimates for fuel, forage and straw, Quartermaster's Stores, Veterinary tools and horse medicines, repairs, etc., to hospitals, barracks, clothing, camp and garrison equipage, etc.

CIRCULAR 43, DEPT. OF THE PLATTE, Nov. 2, 1883.

Officers and enlisted men entitled to wear marksmen's buttons, and who desire to place them on more than one blouse or coat can purchase extra buttons for this purpose at twenty cents for each button.

The sale of shot gun material can not be authorized, but there is no objection to powder, such as is used for reloading purposes, being sold in small quantities to officers for their personal use at twenty-five cents per pound, provided such sales can be made without detriment to the public service.

These sales can be made on application to the C. O., Cheyenne Ordnance Depot, Wyo.

CIRCULAR 32, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, Nov. 5, 1883.

Publishes the record of the Competition for places on the Dept. Rifle Team of 1883, which took place at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, Sept. 25, 26, and 27, 1883, also the records of a Regimental Team Match and a Regimental Skirmish Match, which took place during the preliminary practice.

[The scores, etc., have heretofore been given in full in the JOURNAL.]

CIRCULAR 22, DEPT. OF TEXAS, Nov. 5, 1883.

Promulgates letter from the Q. M. Gen., dated Oct. 23, 1883, stating that the stock of Burden horse-shoes in the depots of the Q. M. Dept. is much reduced, while it appears, from latest returns, that quantities of the Goodenough shoe are on hand, and these should be issued when and where practicable.

CIRCULAR, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA, Oct. 31, 1883.

Publishes extracts taken from the Target Reports of companies serving in the Dept. of California, for the month of Sept., 1883.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERALS.

Major J. P. Martin, Asst. Adjt. Gen., will proceed to Fort Bowie, Grant, Huachuca, Lowell and Thomas, and return, on public business (S. O. 102, Nov. 2, D. Ariz.)

Lieut. Col. Roger Jones, Asst. Insp. Gen., will proceed to Fort McHenry, Md., on public business (S. O. 66, Nov. 12, Div. A.)

BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE.

Major Asa Bird Gardner, Judge Advocate, will proceed to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., on public business (S. O. 212, Nov. 14, D. E.)

QUARTERMASTERS AND SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENTS.

Lieut. Col. James M. Moore, Deputy Q. M. Gen., is detailed as a member of the Army Retiring Board convened at Fort Snelling, Minn., by S. O. 228, Oct. 4, 1883, W. D., vice Lieut. Col. David H. Brotherton, 25th Inf., relieved (S. O., Nov. 12, H. Q. A.)

Major John H. Belcher, Q. M., instead of reporting in person at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., will proceed direct to Denver, Colo., and relieve Capt. John Simpson, Asst. Q. M., of his duties at that point. Capt. Simpson, on being relieved will proceed to comply with par. 5 of S. O. 240, c. s., H. Q. A. (S. O. 228, Nov. 5, Dept. Mo.)

The journeys from Ogden to Fort Douglas, Utah, and return, performed by Capt. Charles H. Ingalls, A. Q. M., under summons as a witness in the case of Private Elias Hamill, Co. B, 6th Inf., are confirmed (S. O. 119, Nov. 6, D. Platte.)

The journeys performed by Capt. W. A. Elderdin, Subsistence Dept., from Vancouver, W. T., to Portland, Ore., and return, on Sept. 12, 20 and 27, Oct. 6, 11, 15, 19 and 23, on public business, are confirmed (S. O. 156, Oct. 31, D. Columbia.)

Major C. A. Reynolds, Q. M., will proceed to Savannah, Ga., to carry out the special instructions with reference to Oglethorpe Barracks in that city (S. O. 209, Nov. 2, D. E.)

Leave of absence to Capt. Wells Willard, Commissary of Subsistence, has been extended three months on surgeon's certificate of disability (S. O., Nov. 15, H. Q. A.)

Superintendent Benjamin F. Baker, recently appointed, will proceed without delay from Jefferson Barracks, Mo., to Annapolis, Md., and assume charge of the National Cemetery at that place, relieving Supt. R. C. Taylor, who will proceed to Fort Scott, Kansas, and assume charge of the National Cemetery at that place, relieving Supt. John A. Commerford, who, upon being thus relieved, will proceed to New Orleans, La., and assume charge of the Chalmette National Cemetery near that place, relieving Supt. A. J. Birdsell. Upon being relieved Supt. Birdsell will proceed to Gettysburg, Pa., and assume charge of the National Cemetery at that place, relieving Supt. N. G. Wilson, who will proceed to Vicksburg, Miss., and assume charge of the National Cemetery at that place (Q. M. Dept., Nov. 14, W. D.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Major D. B. Larned, Pay Dept., having rejoined from leave of absence, is assigned to temporary duty at Portland, Ore. (S. O. 147, Oct. 25, D. Columbia.)

Leave of absence for twenty days is granted Major George E. Glenn, Paymr., Newport Barracks, Ky., to take effect upon the completion of the payments on the muster rolls for Sept. and Oct., which he has been directed to make (S. O. 107, Nov. 9, D. E.)

The payments of troops at Frankford Arsenal, Pa., Fort McHenry, Md., and Fort Monroe, Va., directed in par. 3, Dept. S. O. 204, c. s., will be made by Major J. W. Wham, Paymr., instead of by Col. Daniel McCutcheon, Asst. Paymr. Gen., as originally ordered (S. O. 211, Nov. 13, D. E.)

ENGINEERS AND ORDNANCE DEPARTMENTS.

Following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers are ordered: Capt. Edward Maguire, now on leave of absence, will relieve Major Milton B. Adams of his duties in connection with the works of river and harbor improvement on Lake Erie, and will also relieve Lieut. Col. Henry M. Robert of the charge of the construction of Forts Porter and Niagara, New York, and of the improvement of Niagara River and the harbor of Buffalo, New York, taking station at Buffalo. Major Adams, on being relieved by Capt. Maguire, will relieve Capt. Thomas H. Handbury of the works of river improvement now under his charge, taking station at Little Rock, Arkansas. Capt. Handbury on being relieved by Major Adams will proceed to Chicago, Ill., and report to Comdg. Gen., Div. of the Missouri, for duty as engineer officer of that division. Capt. John C. Mallery will be relieved from duty at Willet's Point, New York, on receipt of this order, and will report by letter to the Secretary of the Treasury for duty as engineer of the 1st and 2d Light-house districts, relieving Major Charles W. Raymond, and taking station at Boston, Mass. Captain Philip M. Price will be relieved from duty under the immediate orders of Capt. Charles F. Powell, on receipt of this order, and will report for duty with the battalion of Engrs. at Willet's Point, New York (S. O. Nov. 14, H. Q. A.).

1st Lieut. John Millis will be relieved from duty with the Battalion of Engineers, Willet's Point, New York, and will report by letter to the Chairman of the Light House Board for duty as Asst. to Col. James C. Duane, Corps of Engrs., Engr. of the Third Light House District, in connection with experiments upon electric lighting (S. O., Nov. 12, H. Q. A.).

The following order has been received from the War Department:

"WAR DEPARTMENT, Nov. 9, 1885.

"During the absence of the Chief of Engineers, Lieut. Col. John G. Parks, Corps of Engineers, will, by direction of the President, take charge of the office of the Chief of Engineers and perform his duties.

"ROBERT T. LINCOLN, Secretary of War."

(S. O. Nov. 10, H. Q. A.).

Major Isaac Arnold, in addition to his duties as C. O., San Antonio Arsenal, will perform those of Chief Ord. Officer of the Dept. of Texas (S. O., Nov. 14, H. Q. A.).

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Asst. Surg. W. O. Owen, Jr., will proceed from Vancouver Barracks, W. T., to Fort Stevens, Ore., to which post he is assigned to duty as post surgeon, relieving A. A. Surg. T. T. Cabaniss, whose contract will be annulled on Oct. 31 (S. O. 148, Oct. 26, D. Columbia.).

Asst. Surg. William O. Owen, Jr., is relieved from the further operation of par. 2, Dept. S. O. 101, c. s., and will report in person to the Med. Director of the Dept. (S. O. 147, Oct. 25, D. Columbia.).

Asst. Surg. George F. Wilson was, Oct. 29, assigned to temporary duty at Fort Townsend, W. T., relieving Asst. Surg. Stacy Hemenway from duty as medical officer of the post. The contract of Asst. Surg. Hemenway will be annulled Oct. 31 (S. O. 149, Oct. 29, D. Columbia.).

Major R. S. Vickery having reported at Vancouver, W. T., is assigned to duty at Fort Townsend, as medical officer of the post (S. O. 149, Oct. 29, D. Columbia.).

A. A. Surg. P. G. Waite, now at Vancouver Barracks, is assigned to duty with the detachment at Fort Coiville (S. O. 151, Nov. 1, D. Columbia.).

Major Dallas Babco, Surg., now awaiting orders at Philadelphia, Penn., will proceed from that place to Governor's Island, N. Y. H., and report at Dept. Hdqrs. for assignment to a post (S. O., Nov. 12, H. Q. A.).

Leave of absence for fourteen days is granted Asst. Surg. W. F. Carter, Washington Barracks, D. C. (S. O. 213, Nov. 24, D. E.).

Leave of absence for fourteen days from Nov. 6, is granted 1st Lieut. R. B. Benham, Asst. Surg., Fort A. Lincoln, D. T. (S. O. 197, Nov. 8, D. D.).

Leave of absence for two months is granted Asst. Surg. D. M. Appel (S. O. 68, Nov. 16, Div. A.).

CHAPLAINS.

Leave of absence for fifteen days, on Surgeon's cert. of disability, is granted Post Chaplain M. N. Adams, Fort Sill, I. T. (S. O. 229, Nov. 6, Dept. Mo.).

The leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability granted Post Chaplain George A. England, Fort Omaha, Neb., is extended one month on Surgeon's certificate of disability (S. O. 131, Nov. 14, Div. Mo.).

SIGNAL CORPS.

1st Lieut. M. P. Maas, 1st Inf., Acting Signal Officer in charge military telegraph lines in the Dept., will proceed, on public business, to Fort Lowell, and such other posts in the Dept. as he may deem necessary (S. O. 102, Nov. 2, D. Ariz.).

1st Lieut. Robert Craig, 4th Art., Acting Signal Officer, having, while on a recent tour of inspection, inspected certain unserviceable ordnance property and camp, clothing, and garrison equipage, for which Capt. Samuel M. Mills, 5th Art., Acting Signal Officer, is responsible, his action as inspector, is confirmed (S. O., Nov. 13, H. Q. A.).

LINE OFFICERS ON STAFF DUTY.

1st Lieut. J. H. Dorst, 4th Cav., A. D. C., will, until further orders, assume charge of the office of the Dept. Insp., and receive the records from Capt. G. B. Russell, 9th Inf., now under orders to another Dept. (S. O. 140, Nov. 6, D. T.).

1st Lieut. Alexander Rodgers, 4th Cav., A. D. C., is assigned as Supervisor of Target Practice, to relieve Capt. G. B. Russell, 9th Inf., now under orders to another Dept. (S. O. 138, Nov. 2, D. T.).

1st Lieut. J. G. Billance, R. Q. M., 22d Inf., will relieve Capt. John V. Furey, A. Q. M., as Depot Q. M., at Santa Fe, New Mexico (S. O. 126, Nov. 6, D. N. M.).

THE LINE.

CHANGES OF STATION.

The Regimental Staff and Band of the 15th Inf. are relieved from duty at Fort Randall, D. T., and will proceed as early as practicable to Fort Buford, D. T., at which post the Hdqrs. of the 15th Inf. will be established (S. O. 194, Nov. 1, D. D.).

To meet the requirements of par. 3, S. O. 216, Hdqrs. Dept. of Missouri, the Headquarters of the 22d Infantry are established at Santa Fe, N. M. Private Emil Reichardt, 22d Inf., is appointed Chief Musician of the regiment, to date Nov. 1, vice Clarke, discharged (U. O. 65, Nov. 5, Hdqrs. 22d Inf.).

PROMOTIONS.

The following promotion in the 9th Cav. is announced, to date from Oct. 25: 2d Lieut. Walker L. Finley, Troop G, Fort Sill, I. T., to be 1st Lieutenant, vice Dimmick, promoted, which carries him to Troop L, Fort Riley, Kas. (S. O. 228, Nov. 5, Dept. M.).

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

Col. W. P. Carlin, 4th Inf., extended three months (S. O., Nov. 7, H. Q. A.).

2d Lieut. Frank B. Jones, 22d Inf., Fort Lewis, Colo., extended one month (S. O. 130, Nov. 10, Div. M.).

1st Lieut. Thomas C. Davenport, 9th Cav., Fort Riley, Kas., extended one month (S. O. 129, Nov. 8, Div. M.).

One month, to apply for an extension of ten days, 2d Lieut. B. K. West, 6th Cav., to take effect Dec. 1, 1885 (S. O. 102, Nov. 2, D. Ariz.).

1st Lieut. Phineas P. Barnard, 5th Cav., still further extended six months on account of sickness (S. O., Nov. 9, H. Q. A.).

2d Lieut. Henry C. Hodges, Jr., 22d Inf., extended two months (S. O., Nov. 9, H. Q. A.).

Four months, to take effect as soon after Nov. 25, 1885, as his services can be spared by his post commander, 2d Lieut. Harry L. Bailey, 21st Inf. (S. O., Nov. 9, H. Q. A.).

Four months, to take effect as soon after Dec. 10, 1885, as his services can be spared by his Department Commander, 1st Lieut. Luther S. Ames, 2d Inf. (S. O., Nov. 9, H. Q. A.).

2d Lieut. Louis P. Brant, 1st Inf., extended one month, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Div. of Pacific and to apply for a further extension of one month (S. O. 121, Oct. 29, Div. P.).

Twenty days, Capt. C. F. Humphrey, Asst. Q. M., with permission to go beyond the limits of the Div. of Pacific (S. O. 122, Oct. 31, Div. P.).

Four months, to take effect about Dec. 6, 1885, 1st Lieut. Edward B. Pratt, 23d Inf. (S. O., Nov. 10, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Frank T. Bennett, 9th Cav., extended two months on Surg. certificate (S. O., Nov. 10, H. Q. A.).

Four months, to apply for an extension of two months, to take effect when the captain of his company shall have returned for duty, 1st Lieut. George H. Palmer, 16th Inf. (S. O., Nov. 10, H. Q. A.).

Capt. C. J. Dickey, 22d Inf., extended five days (S. O. 231, Nov. 9, Dept. M.).

One month, Capt. Lewis Smith, 3d Art., Camp Mitchell, Ga. (S. O. 209, Nov. 9, D. E.).

Ten days, 1st Lieut. A. L. Morton, 5th Art., Fort Columbus, N. Y. H. (S. O. 211, Nov. 13, D. E.).

Major C. B. McLellan, 10th Cav., Fort Conecho, Tex., one month, to take effect about Dec. 2, 1885 (S. O. 141, Nov. 9, D. T.).

Two months on Surg. certificate, with permission to leave the Div. of Missouri, 2d Lieut. Samuel W. Miller, 5th Inf. (S. O., Nov. 13, H. Q. A.).

One month, to apply for an extension of two months, 2d Lieut. H. A. Leonausner, 25th Inf., Fort Meade, D. T., to take effect about Dec. 10, 1885 (S. O. 198, Nov. 9, D. D.).

Fifteen days, 2d Lieut. H. O. S. Heistand, 11th Inf., Camp Poplar River, M. T. (S. O. 198, Nov. 9, D. D.).

Lieut.-Col. Alexander Piper, 3d Art., St. Francis Bks. Fla., further extended fifteen days (S. O. 67, Nov. 15, Div. A.).

Major E. M. Baker, 2d Cavalry, sick leave extended three months (S. O. Nov. 15, H. Q. A.).

Lieut. H. O. Jones, 31 Artillery, extended twenty days (S. O. Nov. 15, H. Q. A.).

Captain B. H. Rogers, 13th Inf., three months (S. O. Nov. 15, H. Q. A.).

SPECIAL DUTY.

1st Lieut. James Ullo, 2d Inf., was ordered, Oct. 25, to proceed from Fort Coeur d'Alene, I. T., to Spokane Falls, W. T., reporting upon his arrival to Capt. Frank D. Baldwin, 5th Inf., on Oct. 30, for further orders (S. O. 147, Oct. 25, D. Columbia.).

Capt. Frank D. Baldwin, 5th Inf., was ordered, Oct. 25, to proceed to Spokane Falls, W. T., on public business (S. O. 147, Oct. 25, D. Columbia.).

1st Lieut. S. E. Clark, 2d Inf., R. Q. M., was ordered, Oct. 25, to proceed from Fort Coeur d'Alene, I. T., to Spokane Falls, W. T., on public business (S. O. 147, Oct. 25, D. Columbia.).

The journey performed by Capt. S. G. Whipple, 1st Cav., from Fort Townsend to Portland, upon completion of the duty devolved upon him in par. 4, S. O. 142, D. Columbia, is approved (S. O. 150, Oct. 31, D. Columbia.).

The Band of the 22d Inf. is attached for duty to the post of Fort Marcy, N. M. (S. O. 125, Nov. 5, D. N. M.).

1st Lieut. B. A. Byrnes, 6th Inf., is detailed to witness the issue of annuity goods to the Indians at the Fort Hall Agency, Idaho, and will proceed thereto when notified by the agent that he is ready to issue the goods (S. O. 120, Nov. 8, D. Platte.).

Capt. Edward Mosle, 3d Inf., Fort Shaw, M. T., is detailed as Inspector of Indian supplies at the Blackfoot Agency, M. T., vice 1st Lieut. George W. H. Stouch, 3d Inf., who is relieved (S. O. 195, Nov. 5, D. D.).

The Q. M. Dept. will furnish transportation and sleeping car accommodations from New York City to Washington, D. C., for Capt. J. P. Walker, 3d Cav., and two enlisted men, also return transportation for the latter (S. O. 210, Nov. 10, D. E.).

1st Lieut. J. E. Sawyer, 5th Art., will proceed to New York City, thence to Washington, D. C., if necessary, and execute the special instructions which have been given him (S. O. 209, Nov. 9, D. E.).

1st Lieut. John McClellan, 5th Art., having been detailed for temporary duty with Light B. F. 5th Art., is, conformably with par. 2386, Army Regulations, announced as on duty requiring him to be mounted from the date of said orders and until he shall have been properly relieved from duty with the light battery (S. O. 213, Nov. 15, D. E.).

RELIEVED.

Capt. J. W. Clous, 24th Inf., is relieved from the further operation of par. 3, S. O. 152, D. T., announcing him as Chief Ordnance Officer, and directing him to relieve, temporarily, Capt. John A. Kress, Ord. Dept. (S. O. 139, Nov. 5, D. T.).

Capt. Edward W. Whittemore, 15th Inf., is relieved from duty in the office of Major Robert N. Scott, 3d Art., in charge of the publication of the official records of the Rebellion, in Washington, D. C., to take effect Dec. 1, 1885, and he will then revert to leave of absence status (S. O., Nov. 13, H. Q. A.).

TO JOIN.

Capt. Samuel M. Whitale, 6th Cav., will be relieved from duty on the recruiting service, to take effect Dec. 1, 1885, and will join his troop in the Dept. of Arizona (S. O., Nov. 8, H. Q. A.).

The telegraphic orders from Hdqrs. Dept. of Texas, for the following named officers, connected with the expedition organized under par. 8, S. O. 68, D. T., to return from Fort Davis, Tex., to their respective stations, are confirmed: Capt. W. R. Livermore, Corps of Engrs.; 2d Lieut. E. B. Ives and W. Geary, 19th Inf. (S. O. 140, Nov. 6, D. T.).

RESIGNED.

The resignation of Cadet Andrew J. Smith, 4th Class, U. S. Military Academy, has been accepted by the Secretary of War, to take effect Dec. 22, 1885 (S. O., Nov. 12, H. Q. A.).

The resignation of Cadet Samuel Morgan Bushnell, 4th

Class, U. S. Military Academy, is accepted by the Secretary of War (S. O., Nov. 14, H. Q. A.).

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers in the 8th Infantry are ordered: Lieutenant John O'Connell from Co. B to Co. I; Lieutenant W. L. Pitcher from Co. I to Co. II. (S. O. Nov. 15, H. Q. A.).

DELAY GRANTED.

Capt. F. A. Whitney, 8th Inf., is authorized to delay returning to his station, San Diego Bks. Cal., till Nov. 20, 1885 (S. O. 155, Nov. 5, D. Cal.).

ORDERED BEFORE RETIRING BOARD.

Capt. Henry Sweeney, 4th Cav., will report by letter to Brig.-Gen. Christopher C. Augur, president of the Retiring Board appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and will hold himself in readiness to appear before the Board for examination when summoned (S. O., Nov. 8, H. Q. A.).

Capt. John Hamilton, 1st Inf., will report by letter to Major-Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, president of the Retiring Board convened at Governor's Island, N. Y. H., and will hold himself in readiness to appear before the Board for examination (S. O., Nov. 8, H. Q. A.).

The following named officers will report by letter to Major-Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, president of the Retiring Board convened at Governor's Island, N. Y. H., and will hold themselves in readiness to appear before the Board for examination when summoned: Capt. J. Victor De Hanne, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Charles E. Morse, 16th Inf., and Capt. William H. Vinal, 16th Inf. (S. O., Nov. 9, H. Q. A.).

Lieut.-Col. David H. Brotherton, 25th Inf., will report in person to Brig.-Gen. Alfred H. Terry, president of the Retiring Board convened at Fort Snelling, Minn., by S. O. 228, Oct. 4, 1885, H. Q. A., for examination by the Board (S. O., Nov. 13, H. Q. A.).

ARMY RETIRING BOARD.

An Army Retiring Board will convene at Hdqrs. Dept. of Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., at the call of the president thereof, for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail: Brig.-Gen. Christopher C. Augur; Lieut.-Col. David L. Magruder, Surg.; Lieut.-Col. John J. Coppinger, 18th Inf.; Major Blonowee E. Fryer, Surg.; Major John J. Upham, 5th Cav., and Capt. George B. Russell, 9th Inf., Recorder (S. O., Nov. 8, H. Q. A.).

An Army Retiring Board for the examination of Capt. J. P. Walker, 31 U. S. Cavalry, will meet at Washington, Thursday, Nov. 15. Detail: Brig.-Gen. D. B. Sackett, I. G.; Lieut.-Col. G. D. Ruggles, A. G.; Lieut.-Col. Basil Norris, Surgeon; Major Alfred E. Bates, Paymaster, and Major Chas. Smart, Surgeon, members, and Capt. C. S. Smith, Ord. Dept., Recorder.

ARMY BOARD.

A Board of Officers was ordered to convene at Vancouver Bks. on Nov. 12, for the purpose of examining Private Harry A. Sill, Co. E, 2d Inf., as to his fitness for the appointment of Hospital Steward of the 1st Class. Detail: Major Francis L. Town, Capt. J. H. Bartholf and T. E. Wilcox, Med. Dept. (S. O. 151, Nov. 1, D. Columbia.).

RECRUITING SERVICE.

Lieut. J. McE. Hyde, 8th Inf., was, Nov. 7, assigned to command a detachment of fifty General Service recruits ordered to leave David's Island, N. Y. H., Saturday, Nov. 10, 1885, for Fort Snelling, Minn. (Order 211, Nov. 7, G. R. S., David's Island, N. Y. H.).

1st Lieut. O. M. Smith, Adj. 22d Inf., is relieved from duty as recruiting officer at Fort Lewis, Colo., and 1st Lieut. Theodore M. Mather, 22d Inf., is detailed in his stead (S. O. 126, Nov. 6, D. N. M.).

1st Lieut. Josiah H. King, 8th Cav., now on leave of absence at Erie, Penn., will report by letter to the Supt. General Recruiting Service, N. Y. City, to conduct a detachment of recruits to the Dept. of Texas (S. O., Nov. 7, H. Q. A.).

The C. O. Fort Keogh, M. T., will send 2d Lieut. W. H. Chaffield, 5th Inf., to report to the C. O. Fort Snelling, Minn., to conduct 5th Inf. recruits to Fort Keogh and Custer (S. O. 195, Nov. 5, D. D.).

1st Lieut. George S. Kinzie, Adj. 15th Inf., is relieved from duty on General Recruiting Service for the Dept. of Dakota, at Fort Randall, D. T. (S. O. 195, Nov. 5, D. D.).

1st Lieut. Thomas F. Davis, 15th Inf., is detailed for duty on General Recruiting Service for the Dept. of Dakota, at Fort Randall, D. T. (S. O. 195, Nov. 5, D. D.).

As soon as practicable after the arrival at Fort Snelling, Minn., of the 50 recruits ordered for the 5th Inf., the C. O. of that post will apportion them as follows: 23 to Fort Custer and 27 to Fort Keogh, M. T., and forward them, under charge of 2d Lieut. W. H. Chaffield, 5th Inf., to their respective stations for assignment (S. O. 195, Nov. 6, D. D.).

Forty recruits will be forwarded to such point as shall be designated by the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Missouri for the 4th Cav. (S. O., Nov. 7, H. Q. A.).

Thirty-five colored cavalry recruits will be forwarded to Fort Riley, Kas., for the 9th Cav. (S. O., Nov. 8, H. Q. A.).

COURTS-MARTIAL.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Davis, Tex., Nov. 8. Detail: Major Frederick Van Vliet, 10th Cav., president; Capt. T. C. Lebo, R. G. Smith, J. T. Morrison, and C. L. Cooper, 1st Lieuts. C. E. Nordstrom and T. W. Jones, 2d Lieuts. Leighton Finley and W. E. Shipp, 10th Cav., members, and 2d Lieut. C. H. Grierson, 10th Cav., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 138, Nov. 2, D. T.).

At the post of San Antonio, Tex., Nov. 12. Detail: Lieut.-Col. N. B. Switzer, 8th Cav., president; Capt. D. M. Vance, 16th Inf.; Capt. J. M. Lancaster, 3d Art.; Capt. G. F. Foote and 1st Lieut. R. A. Williams, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Charles and Sellmer, 3d Art.; 2d Lieuts. C. H. Lester, W. A. Shunk, and J. A. Gaston, 8th Cav., members, and 2d Lieut. G. T. Bartlett, 3d Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 140, Nov. 6, D. T.).

At Fort Niobrara, Neb., Nov. 20, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Capt. Albert E. Woodson, 5th Cav. Detail: Col. Alexander McD. McCook, 6th Inf., president; Lieut.-Col. Henry L. Chipman, 5th Cav.; Major Wilmet, 9th Inf.; Major William F. Drum, 14th Inf.; Major Louis H. Carpenter, 5th Cav.; Capt. Jacob B. Rawles, 5th Art.; Capt. William H. Biebee, 4th Inf.; Capt. Henry Lippincott, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Jesse M. Lee, 9th Inf., members, and Major Horace B. Barnham, Judge-Advocate.

U. S. A., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 120, Nov. 8, D. Platte.).

At Fort Washakie, Wyo., Nov. 20. Detail: Major Thaddeus H. Stanton, Pay Dept., president; Major Alfred T. Smith, 7th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Joseph A. Sladen, 14th Inf.; Lieut. Hool S. Bishop, 5th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Norton Strong, Asst. Surg.; 2d Lieut. George W. Read, 5th Cav., members, and 2d Lieut. Henry De H. Waite, 5th Cav., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 120, Nov. 8, D. Platte.).

At Fort Sill, I. T., Nov. 19. Detail: Capt. C. D. Beyer, 9th Cav., president; Capt. A. C. Markley, 24th Inf.; Capt. Patrick Conach, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Henry F. Leggett and 2d Lieut. William Black, 24th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Philip P. Powell, 9th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Henry W. Hovey, 24th Inf.,

members, and 1st Lieut. Charles Dodge, Jr., 24th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 281, Nov. 9, Dept. M.).
At Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H. Nov. 12. Detail: Major Abram C. Wildrick, 8th Art., president; Capt. D. H. Kingle, 5th Art.; Asst. Surg. L. Y. Loring, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. George E. Sage and W. B. Homer, 2d Lieut. W. P. Newcomb and W. F. Hancock, 5th Art., members, and 1st Lieut. J. O. Bush, 5th Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 209, Nov. 9, D. E.).

At Fort Adams, R. I., Nov. 16. Detail: Capt. G. B. Rodney, 4th Art., president; Capt. Edward Field and Arthur Morris, 1st Lieut. G. G. Greenough, William Fennis, G. L. Anderson, and Clarence Deems, 4th Art., members, and 1st Lieut. A. B. Dyer, Adj. 4th Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 212, Nov. 14, D. E.).

At Fort Meigs, Mich., Nov. 22. Detail: Capt. E. E. Sellers, 10th Inf., president; Capt. Charles L. Davis, 10th Inf.; Asst. Surg. W. H. Corbridge, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. D. H. Kelton and Walter T. Dugan, and 2d Lieut. John A. Perry, 10th Inf., members, and 2d Lieut. E. H. Plummer, 10th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 212, Nov. 14, D. E.).

The G. O. M. convoked at Fort Wayne, Mich., by par. 8, S. O. 203, D. E., and of which Capt. J. P. Hampson, 10th Inf., is president, will re-assemble at that post on Monday, Nov. 19, 1883 (S. O. 212, Nov. 14, D. E.).

The journeys made by Capt. John N. Andrews, 8th Inf., while a member of the G. O. M., convened by S. O. 221, H. Q. A., from Benicia Bks to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and return, Sept. 23, Oct. 25 and 30, and Nov. 1 and 2, 1883, are approved (S. O. 154, Nov. 2, D. Cal.).

The journeys made by Capt. F. A. Whitney, 8th Inf., while member of the G. O. M. constituted by par. 6, S. O. 211, H. Q. A., from San Francisco to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and return, Sept. 23, Oct. 25 and 30, Nov. 1 and 2, 1883, are approved (S. O. 155, Nov. 2, D. Cal.).

HONOR-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Hospital Steward William Bethon is assigned to temporary duty at Little Rock Barracks (S. O. 65, Nov. 10, Div. A.).
Hosp. Steward Ernest Pich, having reported at Fort Leavenworth, will proceed to Fort Gibson, I. T., for duty.—S. O. 223, Nov. 5, Dept. M.

Hosp. Steward Benjamin H. Brown will be relieved from duty at Frankford Arsenal, Penn., and will proceed to Jefferson Bks, Mo., to relieve Hosp. Steward Bernard Persh, who will proceed to Frankford Arsenal, Penn., for duty.—S. O. Nov. 9, H. Q. A.

Commissary Sergt. Frederick Nirk is relieved from duty with the purchasing and depot commissary of subsistence in Omaha, Neb., and will proceed to comply with par. 3, S. O. 250, H. Q. A.—S. O. 130, Nov. 8, D. Plate.

Commissary Sergt. Thomas Dowd is relieved from duty at Rawlins, Wyo., and will proceed to comply with par. 1, S. O. 250, H. Q. A.—S. O. 130, Nov. 8, D. Plate.

Commissary 8-rgt. Alexander Kaufman will be relieved from duty at Fort Garland, Colo., and will proceed to Fort Pembina, D. T., to relieve Commissary Sergt. Thomas Newton.—S. O., Nov. 10, H. Q. A.

Hosp. Steward Daniel S. Platt will be relieved from duty at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., and will proceed to Governor's Island, N. Y. H.—S. O. Nov. 12, H. Q. A.

Hosp. Steward Chase H. Bailey, now at Fort Randall, D. T., will be discharged the service of the U. S.—S. O., Nov. 13, H. Q. A.

Orl. sergt. Matthew Duggan will be relieved from duty at Fort Stockton, Tex., and will proceed to Fort Sandy Hook, N. J., and relieve Orl. Sergt. James Coleman, who will proceed to Little Rock Bks, Ark., for duty. Orl. Sergt. Peter R. Roche (late quartermaster sergeant 3d Art.), will proceed from St. Augustine, Fla., to Fort Stockton, Tex., for duty.—S. O. Nov. 14, H. Q. A.

Hosp. Steward Daniel S. Platt will proceed to Jackson Barracks La., and report for duty (S. O. 214, D. E., Nov. 16.).

OTHER ENLISTED MEN.

Private H. A. Sill, Co. E, 2d Inf., was ordered to appear before the Board of Officers at Vancouver Bks, W. T., for examination with reference to his fitness for the appointment of Hospital Steward of the 1st Class.—S. O. 151, Nov. 1, D. Columbia.

Sergt. A. J. Hubbard, Co. E, 10th Inf., of Fort Wayne, Mich., has again secured the Regimental Prison (a Silver Star) for competitive rifle firing by members of the regiment, and has been commended by General Otis at his success.

Private Robert Gambley, Co. G, 5th Inf., is restored to duty without trial, it having been ascertained that he was insane at the time he left his command.—S. O. 194, Nov. 1, D. D.

The C. O. Fort Knapp, M. T., will send to the Government Hospital for the Insane, in the District of Columbia, Private Robert Gambley, Co. G, 5th Inf., pronounced insane.—S. O. 195, Nov. 5, D. D.

The C. O. of Fort Bayard, N. M., will send Military Convict Charles Hart, late a private of Troop G, 4th Cav., to the Government Asylum for the Insane, Washington, D. C.—S. O. 230, Nov. 8, Dept. M.

In the case of Private Robert Fraser, Co. F, 25th Inf., tried by Court-martial for being drunk in quarters, and resisting and striking a corporal, and sentenced to dishonorable discharge and imprisonment for six months, General A. H. Terry, U. S. A., says: "The proceedings, findings, and sentence are approved. In the opinion of the Department Commander, the offenses of which the accused was convicted do not merit dishonorable discharge as a punishment, nor are they of a nature to prevent him from becoming a useful soldier upon the application of proper disciplinary measures. So much of the sentence as provides for dishonorable discharge with forfeiture of pay and allowances is therefore remitted."—G. O. M. O. 154, Oct. 4, 1883, Dept. Dak.

The unexpired portion of the sentences in the cases of Privates John F. Williams, Troop A, and Joseph E. O'Malley, Troop C, 3d Cav., and the unexpired portion of the sentence, so far as relates to confinement, in the case of Private John Lennon, Troop C, 3d Cav., are remitted.—S. O. 102, Nov. 2, D. Art.

In the case of Military Convict William F. Fawcett, formerly private Co. B, 3d Inf., the unexpired portion of his sentence of confinement is remitted.—G. O. M. O. 174, Nov. 9, D. D.

The sentence of confinement at hard labor in the case of Private John White, Bat. G, 5th Art., is mitigated so that it shall terminate on Nov. 23, 1883, and the unexpired portion of the term of confinement in the case of Military Prisoner George J. Eagle, late private Co. H, 10th Inf., is remitted.—G. O. M. O. 160, Nov. 10, D. E.

In the cases of Military Convicts George H. Weston, formerly private Troop C, 2d Cav.; Charles E. Miller, formerly private Co. D, 18th Inf.; and Charley Smith, formerly private Troop H, 7th Cav., the unexpired portion of their sentences is remitted.—G. O. M. O. 176, Nov. 12, D. D.

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, November 10, 1883.

PROMOTIONS.

1st Lieutenant Robert G. Armstrong, 1st Infantry, to be Captain, September 20, 1883, vice Humbert, deceased.
2d Lieutenant Charles G. Starr, 1st Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, September 20, 1883, vice Armstrong, promoted.

Sabre Exercise.—Lieut. William Moffatt, on duty at the Leavenworth School, recently submitted to Col. Otis, commanding, the following:

"In drilling sabre exercise Lieutenant Johnson instructs me to complete the second motion of 'Against Infantry, Right Parry,' by bringing the right hand at the height of and near the side of the head; the blade nearly vertical; point upward.

Captain Wint, who is at present my company commander, instructs me, in company drill, to complete this same motion by extending the arm to the front, the hand the height of the

head, but at full arm's length from it; the point of the sabre to the front and upward.

You will observe that there is great difference in the two ways, given above, of executing this motion.

Both Capt. Wint and Lieut. Johnson are my instructors in sabre drill—one as my company commander, and the other as my section instructor—yet they differ on this question. Now, which of them is right?"

Col. Otis submitted the matter to a board, consisting of Majors Upham and Young, Captain Williston, Wint, Johnson and Luff, who reported as follows:

"The Board having heard the explanations of Captain Wint, 4th Cavalry, and Lieutenant Johnson, 8th Cavalry, regarding the two methods mentioned herein of executing 'Against Infantry, Right Parry,' and being unable to decide the point in consequence of said explanations, or by reference to the U. S. Cavalry Tactics, consulted the system of Cavalry Tactics by General P. St. George Cook, from which, it is believed, the present tactics are taken. And although neither method is in accordance with the letter of the U. S. Cavalry Tactics, the Board believes the method of executing the movement as taught by Captain Wint is in accordance with the 'Cook Tactics' and long usage as taught in the Army. The Board recommends that, as the prescribed tactics are unsatisfactory, blind, and indefinite, on the point in question, that the method as taught by Captain Wint be adopted at this school."

Col. Otis concurred in the decision of the Board and directed that the method of execution recommended by it be practiced in future at the school.

The Flag Over National Cemeteries.—Upon a recent recommendation that the flag and flagstaff be dispensed with at the national cemeteries, and the cost of maintaining them be diverted to beautifying in other ways the last resting places of our dead heroes, Quartermaster General Holabird indorsed: "Concerning the use of the flag at the national cemeteries, I cannot concur in the suggestion that it be dispensed with. It marks conspicuously the national and military character of these cemeteries. It is the emblem of the nation, which, among many other ways of honoring those who sacrificed their lives in its defense, has established these final resting places exclusively for those who died in the service. It is not the mere perishable fabric, but what it represents—more lasting, it is hoped and believed, than any monuments of stone or bronze that can be erected to the memory of its brave defenders."

Rally by Fours in Single Rank.—As to the proper way to "rally by fours" when in single rank, the Lieut.-General commanding the Army states that the following method is the proper one, viz.: "No. 3" places himself on the right of "No. 4," "No. 2" on the right of "No. 3," and "No. 1" between "Nos. 2 and 4," thus forming a circle, counting 4, 3, 2, 1, from right to rear (Letter A. G. O., Nov. 10, 1883).

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Division of the Missouri.—A roster of troops for November has just been issued, covering the accession to command of Major-General Schofield. There is no change in troops since the roster of October, to which we referred at length at date of issue.

Department of Missouri.—The New Mexican Review, of Nov. 3, has the following Santa Fe items: Major Freyer, U. S. A., and his estimable family are now comfortably quartered in their new home, the military residence recently vacated by Capt. Marshall. Lieut. Smith, Adjutant, and Lieut. Ballance, Quartermaster, of the 23d Inf., will receive a generous greeting at the hands of Santa Fe society. They arrive this evening. Gen. Stanley's eldest daughter is in attendance at an art school at Philadelphia. Mr. Barklow, the new chief clerk in the Quartermaster's office, is one of those genuine social young gentlemen who make hosts of friends wherever he is stationed. He is recently from Omaha.

To the courtesy of Adj. W. H. W. James, 24th Infantry, of Fort Supply, I. T., we are indebted for a late roster of commissioned officers of that regiment. The field officers Col. J. H. Potter, Lieut.-Col. J. E. Yard and Major R. F. O'Brien, Adj. W. H. W. James, Regimental Quartermaster F. H. Mills, Chaplain J. C. Laverty, Captains C. O. Hood, J. W. Clous, J. C. Gilmore, F. M. Orandall, Lewis Johnson, J. B. Nixon, J. M. Thompson, A. O. Marley and B. M. Ouster, 1st Lieutenants H. F. Leggett, J. L. Bullis, M. C. Wessells, J. B. Pierce, H. W. Gunt, J. S. Marsteller, O. J. Crane, A. A. Angus, J. J. Brereton and O. Dodge, Jr.; 2d Lieutenants B. W. Leavell, H. L. Ripley, W. Black, A. M. Palmer, J. E. Brett, H. W. Hovey, J. B. Batchelor and C. L. Ooides. There are two vacancies for 2d Lieutenants. The regiment is distributed between Forts Supply and Sill, I. T., and Fort Elliott, Texas.

A Fort Union, N. M., correspondent of the Las Vegas Optic, writing Nov. 4, recounts the shooting of a garrison prisoner named Thomas Ryan by the sentry over him, Pvt. John Nolan, Co. I, 23d U. S. Infantry. Ryan seems to have threatened violence to the sentry, hence the shooting. Nolan was placed in the guardhouse to await investigation of the occurrence. The correspondent says: "There seems to be a fatality hanging over the 23d since its arrival in New Mexico. Since it came to Fort Union seven deaths have occurred. Of these seven but two died natural deaths. Five died in a violent manner. One was shot in Loma Parais; another was drowned or frozen to death near Tiptonville; another blew his brains out, and only a few days ago Rogers was found dead near Tiptonville also. Now comes poor Ryan, shot down like a dog by a drunken sentry. We hope to see justice done. If Nolan was justified he should be set at liberty, but if he is guilty of murder he should hang."

The band of the 22d U. S. Infantry gave a complimentary concert to the citizens of Santa Fe in the Plaza on Nov. 11, at which several selections were rendered in excellent style, much to the enjoyment of a large attendance.

Department of Dakota.—A Fort Snelling Church Association has been organized, the purpose being to establish Sunday church services and promote Christian work. The association is entirely unsectarian in character, and the following are its officers: Chairman, Gen. J. Breck; supply committee, Surgeon Perin, chairman; Col. Bird, Major Hughes, Col. Lawson, Major Myrick, Capt. Taber, Lieut. Wilson, Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. Lundeen, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. R. Baker, Mrs. Sarnborn, Mrs. Spencer, Miss Frances Perry, Miss J. R. Terry; secretary, Capt. Bunt; usher, Mr. Bootes; managers of the music, Lieut. Johnson, Mrs. Hughes and Mrs. Wilson; hours of service, morning, 11 o'clock; evening, 7:15 o'clock.

Colonel Whistler, commanding Fort Buford, telegraphed to General Terry at Fort Snelling, Nov. 13, that Lieut. Bell, 7th U. S. Cavalry, succeeded in overtaking the marauding Canadian half-breeds near White Earth, and had brought into Fort Buford the entire band and outfit, including 46 ponies, carts, tents, and other property. The party was

composed of 11 men, 12 women, and 83 children. Colonel Whistler further stated that if they were sent across the line without transportation he feared the women and children would die of exposure and starvation. Gen. Terry directed that they be sent at once to the British possessions, and be permitted to retain such property as would prevent actual hardship and suffering.

Department of Arizona.—Gen. Crook, who has recently returned to Whipple Barracks from Fort Apache, held a council while there with the White Mountain Apaches and found a vast improvement in their condition since last year, they being well contented, industrious and prosperous. He also held a council with the Yuma Mohave Tonto and captive Chiricahua Indians at San Carlos, and urged upon them to attend more to farming than to roaming about. After leaving San Carlos the general and his party, consisting of Capt. C. S. Roberts, Asst. Surgeon McCreery, and an escort went to Globe then by wagon road to Salt River and up the Tonto Creek to the Wild Eye and then by the trail over the narrow crossing of Fossil Creek to Verde and then directly to Whipple, having been absent 31 days and travelled during that time about 600 miles on horseback besides the round trip to Verde, 84 miles.

Gen. Crook has forwarded to the War Department the following despatch from Capt. Rafferty, 6th Cav.:

SILVER CREEK, A. T., Oct. 26, 1883.

My command arrived here at 1 p. m. to-day. Found Lieut. Hunter here with a cavalry detachment from Fort Bowie in charge of the Chiricahua, who had come in and surrendered in accordance with the terms made with Gen. Crook last May. Lieut. Davis and myself counted them this afternoon. There were here a number seventy-nine men, women, and children. The following information is obtained from the Chiricahua: One hundred and forty-six men, women, and children, removed in Mexico last May. Of these 79 are dead. His two children are here. Navajo Bill's brother was killed by Mexicans. Two bucks were killed in a drunken row by the Indians. Ten men and two their trail several days old, to-day.

Chief Cayatero, with nine bucks and one squaw, will be here in eight days. Geronimo and Chato, with eight bucks, ten boys, and twenty women and children, are still in Mexico, but will be in as soon as they can get their stock to travel.

All of the Chiricahua would have been in before this, but they went to Casas Grandes after leaving Gen. Crook to see if they could regain possession of some of their people who were held captive by some of the Mexicans in that vicinity. They recovered one of them, and were trying to get the others, when the Mexicans attempted to surround them. They escaped to the mountains, and the party of twelve previously mentioned, started immediately for San Carlos, and were followed after about twenty days by the seventy-nine now here.

Navajo Bill's brother was killed about twenty days after Gen. Crook left Mexico. There was no fight with the Mexicans when they attempted to surround them at Casas Grandes. Some of the Mexicans they knew at Casas Grandes informed them in time, and they left. The chiefs now here are Natchez, Dorrito, and Chihushua. The seventy-nine now here promised Cayatero to remain here until his party arrived, eight days from this. I told them I would remain that length of time unless I received other orders. Lieut. Davis has here rations for the Indians. Lieut. Hunter also brought out some on the return of Geronimo and Chato with their party. The Chiricahua say not a single Chiricahua will be left in Mexico. The Indians now here have a captured Mexican child. Geronimo's son is here; also Chato's family. RAFFERTY, Captain Commanding.

Department of California.—The Alta of Nov. 3d, says: "Yesterday was a gala day at the Presidio, the festivity being caused by a grand parade and military maneuvers by United States Cavalry and Artillery and the Second Brigade of the National Guard of California. There were more than one thousand spectators. The drill of the regular Cavalry came first with a series of evolutions that showed, despite all the taunts so freely flung around, that the United States Cavalry service is the equal of any in the world. The 'roop' has just been supplied with remounts, and many of the horses were very green, yet they were forced through a series of complicated movements that would baffle a circus rider. When the crowd had become sated with cavalry movements, General Stoneman arrived on the grounds. He was in an open carriage, with his wife and daughter, and accompanied by Major-General Turnbull and staff. When the Governor's carriage halted Major Sanger began manœuvring the Light Battery, which is admittedly one of the crack artillery companies of the United States Army. Their first move was to dash across the ground at full speed, every horse and rider straining to beat the record. Up and down the line flew the Orderly Sergeants, conveying messages or showing their skill as riders. Suddenly the bugle rang out the command, 'right wheel,' (two quavers and a long blast) and round went every horse on a dead gallop, forcing the men on the guns to hold on for dear life. Round went the orderlies and officers so quickly that they had to lean almost at a right angle to keep their balance, and back dashed the command at the top of their speed. When in front of the Governor's party the halt was sounded, and every horse stopped as though petrified. Another bugle blow and down tumbled the gunners from their seats, horses were loosened, guns unlimbered and ran out into position, then charged and rammed home; then another bugle blast, and 'boom!' 'boom!' 'boom!' went the guns, waking the echoes in the surrounding hills and testifying the homage of the United States Army to the Supreme Executive of the State, Governor Stoneman. When the Regulars had marched past and saluted the Governor, Major General and escort, the Second Brigade, N. G. C., was formed in line for review. After the manual of arms had been performed in excellent style the troops marched and counter-marched, threw out skirmishers, fired at random by files, by platoons and in every way invented for the burning of gunpowder by rule. A pleasant feature of the day was the playing of the Presidio military band, which enlivened the time between the various exhibitions. Each of the regiments of the National Guard was accompanied by its own band and drum corps."

Department of the Platte.—Colonel E. C. Mason, U. S. A., has recently made a critical inspection of Fort Omaha. Included in the exercises was a sham fight. A defensive position was held by a force of infantry and a section of artillery. This position was attacked by a large force of infantry and three sections of artillery. All the principles involved in the defence and attack of a position were carried out. The Light Battery D, of the Fifth Artillery, was reviewed, inspected and drilled. The drill was handsomely executed. During the drill the tongue of a limber broke, and this unexpectedly gave the men a chance to show their drill in the mechanical part of the battery by the rapidity with which the broken tongue was replaced and refitted. The firing in the drill was rapid and accurate.

Lieut. W. E. Birckimer, 3d U. S. Art., has written an interesting and instructive "Memoir on the Use of Homing Pigeons for Military Purposes."

DAKOTA RIFLE COMPETITIONS.

In Circular 29, of October 25, General Terry publishes the reports of Captain S. E. Blunt, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., of the recent rifle competitions at Fort Snelling—a full account of which appeared in the JOURNAL soon after they took place. General Terry expresses his gratification at the increased interest in the contests, and hopes 1894 may equal 1893 in that respect. Captain Blunt's report is extremely interesting. After giving statistics as to the camp, range, practice, firing, etc., he goes on to say with reference to the matches: "The team skinner's match, the most interesting firing of the meeting, was won again this year by the 17th Infantry. In the final competition for the Department Commander's gold badge, 2d Lieutenant J. T. Kerr, of Company B, was the winner. These two matches, both of which call for good judgment and exact fairness on the part of the officer in command, were conducted by Lieutenant Wilkinson in such a manner as to win commendation from all parties. The 11th Infantry repeated in the team match, at 200 and 500 yards, their success of last year; the Pioneer Press medal being won by Sergeant F. E. Girder, of Company D.

Of the camp of competitors he says: "Captain Gaines Lawson, 25th Infantry, was assigned to the command, with 2d Lieutenant E. F. Glenn, 25th Infantry, as Adjutant, Quartermaster and Commissary of the camp. To their excellent arrangement of the camp and management of the mess, the comfort of the men and a great share of the success of the meeting is due. The Post Quartermasters at Department Headquarters and at Fort Snelling, and the Chief Commissary of the Department, are thanked for the courteous and obliging manner in which they met the numerous calls for their services incident to this competition.

Captain Blunt, under the head of recommendations, proposes that the twelve successful competitors in the department competitions should receive medals of graded value as they do in the Division contest; this number not being too many to offer to the 4,500 officers and men of the Department. The regimental adjutant and quartermaster and the regimental commissary staff and band should be admitted to the competitions as well as officers of the different staff corps, and the hospital stewards, ordnance and commissary sergeants. Captain Blunt also says:

"The time of the Department competition—the latter part of September, is not the best that could be selected. As far as this Department is concerned the latter part of August would be much better. I would recommend that each Department commander be permitted to fix the date of his Department Competition—the team, of course, to be chosen in ample time for the Division firing. The order of the War Department permitting the payment to competitors of commutation of rations during the period of their travel to and from the place of competition and during their stay thereat has, in my opinion, done more to stimulate the ambition of the enlisted men and encourage them in their desire to represent their companies, than any previous measure. No change should be made in the provisions of this order."

Referring to the main contest, the Department Competition, Capt. Blunt says: "Sixteen of the competitors were commissioned officers, but only three of these company commanders. Unless the opinion so universally expressed that 'these competitions are an excellent school of instruction in target practice' is an error, the presence of a greater number of the permanent company commanders would be a benefit to the service."

FORT KEOGH, MONTANA.

SATURDAY, November 3d, was a gala day at Fort Keogh, Montana, the occasion being the visit of General Nelson A. Miles to his old friends and comrades of the gallant 5th Infantry. In the morning there was a dress parade and other exercises, and General Miles spoke in the highest terms of the bearing and appearance of his old regiment. At 3 p. m. there was an afternoon tea at Col. Rice's, where the officers and ladies gathered to meet the Gen. and Mrs. Miles. At 6 p. m. the General and party dined at Burg. Girard's. At 9 p. m. the hospitality of the officers' club was tendered the General. The proceedings were opened by drinking the health of the old Colonel of the Fifth—a toast frequently repeated during the evening. Short speeches were made in response to toasts by Gen. Miles, Col. Wilkins, Gen. Briarley, Lieut. Allison (3d Cavalry), and Lieut. Avis. Among the toasts were: "The Old Commander of the Fifth—Gen. Miles"; "The New Commander—Col. Wilkins"; "The Old Commander of the Army—Gen. Sherman"; "The New Commander—Gen. Sheridan"; "The President"; "The Secretary of War—Lincoln"; "The Second Cavalry"; "The Seventh Cavalry"; "The Fifth Infantry." An oyster supper, at midnight, and a "feast of reason and a flow of soul," concluded the day. General Miles left the following day for Vancouver, amid many good wishes, to part from those with whom he had spent in the past so many happy and memorable days.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

RELIGIOUS SERVICES AT FORT SCHUYLER.

FRIDAY evening, Nov. 9, was interesting to the garrison of Fort Schuyler, it being the occasion for the christening of Colonel Wildrick's baby, and thereafter for that of five other little children belonging to soldiers of his command. At 7 o'clock the officers, in full uniform, and ladies of the post were gathered together in the commanding officer's quarters, where, as soon as the Rev. Joseph H. Johnson, of Westchester, appeared, accompanied by the Right Rev. Dr. Wells, Bishop of Wisconsin, the Colonel's nine months' old baby was presented for baptism. The little fellow was so strong and playful in the arms of Admiral Olitz as to seriously interfere with his reading of responses, but that fine veteran, not adverse to condoning the pranks of the young, seemed only amused by the obstreperousness of this new middy. The other sponsor was the child's mother, Mrs. Wildrick. The little one, a beautiful boy with reddish-gold hair, great blue eyes and dark lashes, received the name of "George Albert," in memory of Colonel Wildrick's brother, who died young, and to whom he was devoted.

Immediately after this service an adjournment was had to the chapel, where, receiving from those in authority every encouragement in aid of his missionary work, the Rev. Joseph H. Johnson, rector of one of the wealthiest parishes in the country, comes each alternate Friday night, in true, evangelical spirit, to bring the comforts of the gospel to those who, in common with the rest of their brotherhood in humanity, stand so much in need of spiritual light. These services have now been held for several weeks, and the soldiers seem to appreciate the innovation.

The congregation was a most encouraging one on Friday evening. The singing was truly inspiring, being led by that able precursor, Lieut. Homer, with his noble sympathetic voice, and Miss Julia Homer very kindly playing the accompaniments upon the organ. Then there was fine singing

among the soldiers present, many of whom possess remarkable voices.

After Sergt. Slezinger's little boy and girl had been baptized the Right Reverend Bishop Wells gave the soldiers a moving address. The serious, saint-like face of the Bishop, his robes of high, priestly rank, seemed impressively reminding, as they were, within the rude interior of this humble chapel, of the greater, most tender, condescension, and infinite, of one, his own Heavenly Superior. Through some oversight on the part of their parents, Private Aokley's little children did not come forward for baptism at the proper time; but Mr. Johnson, with his usual kindness, insisted upon holding another special service for them, although he must have been suffering already from fatigue. Upon leaving chapel, the ladies, officers and other guests returned to the Commanding Officer's quarters, where a champagne supper awaited them.

Admiral Olitz cut the christening cake, and little George Albert's health was proposed and drunk with appropriate spirit. It was a beneficent evening for the little children, and those of larger growth seemed to feel the happy influences.

FORT SCHUYLER, Nov. 12, 1893.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

A MEETING of the members of our Military Service Institute was held in Schofield Hall, on Tuesday evening, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, with the following result: President, Gen. Merritt; Vice Presidents, Prof. Michie, Prof. Bass, and Capt. Stanton; Secretary, Lt. Bigelow; Treasurer, Lieut. Murray; Corresponding Secretary, Lieut. Wood, 8th Cav.; Executive Committee, Colonel Hasbrouck and Lieuts. Braden, Griffin, Clark, and Runcie. Quite a number of most excellent papers were read before the Society last winter; and we trust that the Executive Committee will be equally fortunate in securing good ones for this winter's meetings. Action was also taken looking toward the incorporation of the "Mess" as a club, under the laws of the State of New York. It will then have a legal status, and, as a corporation, can hold and amass property, should opportunity be offered.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following text books have been substituted for others at the Academy: Davies' Legendre, Revised, and a revised edition of Davies' Surveying, have taken the places of the old editions in the department of mathematics, and Lieut. Colonel Mordecai's Notes on Ordnance and Gunnery have been placed in the Department of Ordnance and Gunnery.

Society matters at the post seem to have fallen into a comatose condition, and nothing of any interest has occurred for many days.

We view with much satisfaction the recent decision of the Secretary of War to adhere strictly to the letter and spirit of par. 36, Revised Army Regulations. It will undoubtedly decrease the number of "sick leaves," and ought to give promotion to officers who are willing and competent to do duty. It has been an injury to the service, and it is evident injustice to officers below them to allow officers to remain on sick leave for periods ranging from one year to six and seven, until they gain another grade, and then allow them to be retired with the rank and pay of the higher grade upon which they have no good claim.

Maj. Arthur paid the enlisted men of the command on Tuesday.

Dr. White has gone on leave, and Lieuts. Casey and Farrow have returned.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, Nov. 14, 1893.

AN afternoon stroll in the Naval Academy is an agreeable break in the monotony of business life in Annapolis. Yesterday I went down to discover the current news of the Institution. I found the band playing unusually delightful music, the battalion drilling with unwonted interest and energy under its youthful instructor, Ensign Fullam, and, in spite of a sweeping north wind, an audience of ladies and gentlemen watching the evolutions of the cadets and enjoying the harmonies of the band. The departure of Capt. Ramsey from old methods, in putting a young man over the battalion as its drill-master, already justifies itself. Mr. Fullam has pursued his work with commendable pride and unflinching energy. It is the old story. The battalion caught the spirit of its leader, and it takes no military eye to see that every cadet is on his mettle to do his best—the quick, energetic step, the soldierly carriage, the earnest countenance, proved this in the intricate evolutions required of them yesterday by their wiry little commander.

The battalion marches away to stock arms in the armory, and I repair to the new quarters to find my acquaintance of the first class who is posted in all the salutory anticipations of a first classman's future. The officer of the day—a trim, courteous, first classman—invites to a seat, chats pleasantly, and finally brings in my acquaintance, who declares he knows no news, but straightway tells me that there will be another hop on Saturday evening; that the Johns Hopkins University Foot Ball Team will play the Academy Team, Thanksgiving Day; that the first class will shortly give a minstrel entertainment; and that the usual athletic exercises of Thanksgiving Day will be omitted, save football, because all the "athletes" have turned "mushroom mashers," and prefer to walk round with the "femmes" on Thanksgiving Day instead of showing their agility in sack-race or hurdle-jump.

Several other first classmen came in and listened and talked occasionally. How bright these fellows are! And fun—they just brim over with it. They have the keenest appreciation of the situation ludicrous. Happening to tell them it seemed odd to see the trim and belted orderly come to the cabin door of the *Savon*, and make a most profound bow on the straightest of military legs, with—"Captain, it's twelve o'clock, sir," and to hear the Captain's reply in as military a manner, "All right, sir; make it so!" one of the cadets rejoined quickly, "Oh, it's not twelve o'clock on ship till the Captain makes it so." One time, he added, a sailor reported to a Captain that it was "Eight bells." The Captain tendered a reply, "It is not eight bells, sir, until I make it."

Reminiscences and anecdotes had to come to an end for it was near five bells, the time when the bugle calls the cadets to supper, where each man closes in with the last of his rations.

By the way, I nearly forgot to give another illustration that it is an ill wind that blows nobody any good. Whilst I was in the new quarters a cadet put his head in the door and was greeted with—"Hello, have you got here?" The messes had broken out aboard the U. S. ship *Savon*, and the cadets quarantined there, among them the third class hazers, had to be sent ashore. They have this drawback in their newly gained liberty; when the messes are over off again to prison they must go.

THE EVACUATION DAY Celebration, to be held in New York on Monday, November 26, promises to be a success, and will likely be observed as a general holiday. In addition to militia organizations and civic bodies to participate Artillery and Engineer troops and bands of the Regular Army from the forts in New York harbor will be present.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

Iron-clads are indicated by a star (*).

North Atlantic Station—Rear-Admiral Geo. H. Cooper. ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Allen V. Reed. At New York. Was to sail Nov. 16 for Port au Prince, where the *Sveatara* now is, for the protection of American interests.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Philip H. Cooper. Arrived at Port au Prince, Hayti, October 21. All well on board. The French man-of-war *Regard de Gendilly* and the Spanish *Jorge Juan*, and the English *Fanome*, were in port Oct. 27. The *Sveatara* would probably remain some days.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 23 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Joseph N. Miller. At New York.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Capt. Rush R. Wallace. At New York.

South Atlantic Station—Commodore T. S. Phelps. BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. A. W. Weaver. (f. s. a. s.) Left Montevideo, Uruguay, the latter part of September for Madagascar.

Letters for the Brooklyn should be addressed to the care of the U. S. Consul, Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, Africa, until the 1st of January next. After that to Montevideo, to which place the Brooklyn is expected to return about the 15th of April, 1894, from Madagascar.

NIPATO, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry B. Seely. At Montevideo, Sept. 20.

European Station—Rear-Admiral Chas. H. Baldwin.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns (f. s. e. s.), Capt. Bancroft Gherardi. Reported by cable to have sailed from Algiers, Oct. 30, for Barcelona.

Capt. E. E. Potter has been ordered to command this vessel, and left N. Y. in steamer of Oct. 31.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Nicoli Ludlow. At Leghorn, Italy, repairing.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Wm. R. Bridgman. Reported by cable to have sailed from Algiers, Oct. 30, for Valencia.

Pacific Station—Rear-Admiral A. K. Hughes.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander J. B. Coughlan. At Sitka, Alaska.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. C. C. Carpenter. Left Panama, Nov. 14, for Callao, Peru, with Admiral Hughes on board.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. James H. Sands. At Callao, Peru.

LAOKAWANNA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Capt. A. P. Cook. Sailed from Callao, Sept. 10, for the Coast of Chili, with orders to stop at Arica and Iquique on the way. Will return to Callao by the 1st of March next, allowing time enough to go to Guayaquil before reaching her destination.

ONWARD, 4th rate, 8 guns, Lieut. Commander Francis W. Dickins. Store ship. Callao, Peru.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 23 guns, Capt. Henry Erben. Was at Yokohama, Japan, Oct. 10, en route for the U. S. Mail matter for this vessel should be sent to U. S. S. Pensacola, (care U. S. Consul): Cape Town, South Africa, via Europe.

WACHUSSETT, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. A. T. Mahan. At Callao, Peru, at last accounts. Was to proceed to the South of Peru, and to the Chilean Coast, stopping at Antofagasta, and return to Callao under sail by the 1st of December next.

SHERNANDOAH, wood, 2d rate, screw, 9 guns, Captain Chas. S. Norton. At Boston, Mass. Was put in commission Nov. 5. It is expected that she will sail soon for the Pacific Station. Will be inspected Nov. 20.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Admiral Peirce Crosby.

(Commodore John L. Davis will succeed Rear Admiral Crosby, who has been retired, in command of this station. Commodore Davis will take passage on the steamer of Nov. 22, from San Francisco to China.)

ALERT, 3d rate, iron vessel, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. J. Barclay. At Mare Island, Cal. Will be sent to China, and is expected to sail some time this month. When ready for sea, will proceed to Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, where the usual visits of ceremony will be made to the officials of that government, and the usual courtesies and salutes exchanged. She will remain there one week, and then proceed to Nagasaki, Japan.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. A. S. Barker. Probably at Hong Kong, China.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. P. F. Harrington. Due at Hong Kong, China, where she probably is.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander F. J. Higginson. At Chornulpo, Corea, Sept. 3.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut. Commander Geo. D. B. Glidden. Was ordered from Hong Kong, China, to Canton, Sept. 25, touching on route at Lamook Islands.

RIOMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. a. s.) Capt. Jos. S. Skerrett. At Shanghai, China, Oct. 29. Has made an unsuccessful search for the American seamen of the bark *Spartan*, supposed to have been lost on the Island of Agoncourt, near Formosa.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Alex. H. McCormick. Advice of Sept. 21 state that this vessel would be sent to Formosa. Expected to arrive in the Salao River the last of October.

TRENTON, 2d rate, 10 guns, Capt. R. L. Phythian. Arrived at New York, Nov. 15, from Newport, R. I. Will sail soon for the Asiatic Station. Will touch at Marseilles, France.

Apprentice Training Squadron—Commodore S. B. Lucie.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 13 guns, Commander Allan D. Brown. At Newport, R. I. Will probably go to New York for repairs.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Capt. Jas. H. Gillis. Gunnery ship. On West Twenty-third street, New York, where the enlistment of apprentices for the United States Navy will be continued.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain E. O. Matthews. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Wm. C. Wise. Left New York, Nov. 12, for Norfolk, Va., where she will undergo some repairs. Passed in at Cape Henry, Nov. 15, bound for Norfolk.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Henry C. Taylor. Training ship. At New York.

On Special Service.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Commander S. Dana Greene. At Washington, D. C.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Penn. The repairs on this vessel have been completed, and she is now ready for occupancy by her officers and crew. She will be ready for inspection by Nov. 19.

PINTA, iron, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. A. G. Caldwell. Left New York, Nov. 13, for Norfolk, Va. Will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and on arrival report by telegraph to the Dept. Will stop on the way only for fuel or provisions. It is thought she will relieve the *Adams* on the Alaska Station. The following is a list of her officers: Lieut. Comdr. A. G. Caldwell; Lieuts. H. T. Monahan and Jno. W. Stewart; Ensigns Geo. P. Blow and H. M. Donoghue; P. A. Surg. W. G. Willson; Asst. Paymr. E. B. Webster. P. A. Engr. Geo. B. Ransom.

POWATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Captain A. W. Johnson. At Boston undergoing repairs.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. C. E. Clarke. Left Mare Island, Oct. 23, for San Francisco, from which place she was to proceed to the Lower Central American and Mexican coasts on surveying duty.

St. Mary's, sails, 8 guns, Commander Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. School ship. At New York, in her winter quarters, at the Dock foot of 23d Street, East River.

TALLAPOOSA, Despatch vessel, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. J. F. Merry, commanding temporarily. At Norfolk, Nov. 13, and at Annapolis, Md., Nov. 15, at which place was left a whaleboat saved from the wreck of the steamer *Synow* at Midway Island, in the Pacific, a number of years ago. The whaleboat was at Mare Island several years ago, and will hereafter be preserved at the Naval Academy as a relic, en route to Washington, D. C.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Commander Frank Wildes. Engineers department under repair at the Navy-yard, New York. Will probably be completed early next month.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The plans for the harbor defenses of San Francisco, prepared by Lieutenant J. W. Graydon, U. S. N., have been on exhibition recently at the Palace Hotel in that city, and have excited much public interest.

A DESPATCH from Erie, Pa., says: "The historical war vessel *Niagara*, to which Commodore Perry rowed after the flag ship *Lawrence* had been disabled by British shot at the battle of Lake Erie, is to be raised and presented to Cleveland on condition that the city pays the expenses of removal. This relic of the war of 1812 has been sunk a mile from Erie for 60 years, and her timbers are now as solid as when they were trodden by the intrepid Perry."

The Naval Mutual Aid Association has added to its list of members the following named officers since our last report: Chaplain W. R. Du Bose, P. A. Engr. A. F. Dixon, Asst. Engr. L. D. Miner, Paymaster I. Goodwin Hobbs, Lieut. L. C. Heilner, Lieut. Thos. N. Wood, U. S. M. C., Paymaster Arthur Burris, Lieut. Franklin J. Drake, and Chief Engr. Cipriano Andrade. Total membership, 638; benefit, \$3,300.90.

A GENERAL Court-martial was ordered at the Navy Department on Monday to meet at Boston on Thursday, for the trial of Ensign Guy W. Brown, on a charge of inefficiency in the discharge of his duties as officer of the deck on board the U. S. S. *Pinta* at the time of her collision with the brig *Tally Ho*. The following is the detail of the court: Commodore Jonathan Young; Captains Henry Wilson, Thomas O. Selfridge and Robert F. Bradford; Commanders Arthur R. Yates, Frederick Pearson and Charles V. Gridley, with Captain Robert L. Meade, U. S. M. C., Judge Advocate. The court is ordered to continue until December 31, 1888.

It is expected that Commodore T. S. Fillebrown will be detailed to succeed Comdr. Davis on the Light House Board, when he returns from his Court-martial duties in Panama. At least this is said to have been the programme when Secretary Chandler left Washington last week.

In adopting the new payable for petty officers of the Navy the President accepted the minority report of P. A. Engineer W. B. Bayley with regard to the pay of firemen. Lieut. Comdr. Bradford and Capt. P. C. Johnson, the other two members of the board appointed to revise the pay tables, recommended a decrease from the present rates. Mr. Bayley dissented and recommended an increase. A compromise was afterwards made, the rates of pay being fixed at \$30 for first-class firemen and \$27 or \$28 for those of the second class. Subsequently, after communication with the Mercantile Marine Association regarding the wages paid this class of men, the original recommendation of Mr. Bayley of \$35 for those of the first class and \$30 for second class was adopted.

Bids will be opened in the office of the Secretary of the Navy, Nov. 20, for the purchase of the old vessels at the Mare Island Navy-yard, for which the Department was not prepared to receive bids when the other old vessels were sold some weeks ago. The vessels to be sold are the *Nyak*, *Saco*, *Narragansett*, *Monadnock* (old), and *Alaska*.

A NUMBER of naval officers of Washington have recently taken steps to secure the erection of a marble tablet at the Naval Academy in Annapolis to the memory of the late Master C. P. Putnam, U. S. N., of the Arctic relief steamer *Rodgers*, who was blown out to sea on a field of ice while making a sledge journey near Behring's Strait in the winter of 1881-2. The expense of the erection of the tablet will be borne by the classmates of the lost explorer and other naval officers who have expressed a desire to take part.

LIEUT. G. B. Harber reports to the Navy Department that he was at Yakutsk August 24. He had been at Yakutsk, and had forwarded to Yakutsk the materials for temporary caskets. After leaving Ketchik in October, 1882, a pocket knife marked "J. Q. A. Zeigler" and a spoon were found on the route taken by Lieut. Comdr. De Long. They were brought to the Russian meteorological station, near Ketchik, and forwarded by Lieut. Jurgens to Gov. Cherniaeff. Lieut. Harber will bring them home. Lieut. Harber visited the grave of Aneguin (who died of small pox), and left instructions at Ketchik to have it suitably marked, which the assistant ispransirk kindly offered to do. The body of Aneguin could not be removed, on account of the disease of which he died. J. Q. A. Zeigler is a chief engineer in the Navy, and can probably give information about the knife.

THE Attorney-General, in reply to the circular letter of the Secretary of the Navy to the heads of all the departments of the Government in regard to the adoption of the seventy-fifth meridian as the standard of time in the District of Columbia, has given an opinion that the proposed change is open to grave objections, and cannot be properly effected except by Congressional action.

Two typographical errors appeared in the Executive order increasing the pay of petty officers and seamen of the Navy, promulgated in General Order 310 of the Navy Department. The pay of carpenter's mates should read \$40.00 instead of \$40.90, and the pay of ward room cooks, \$32.00 instead

of \$37. The Navy Department will issue a General Order correcting them.

COMMODORE MAYO reported, November 14th, the freight house of the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company at Norfolk, Va., burning, and that he had sent the *Saratoga* to assist the local engines.

THE U. S. C. S. *Eagle*, Lieut. E. D. F. Heald, U. S. N., arrived at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 14, and will probably lay up there for the winter.

THE U. S. Fish Commission steamer *Albatross*, Lieut.-Comdr. E. L. Tanner, commanding, arrived at Washington on Nov. 14.

Bids will be opened in the Navy Department on Nov. 20 for the purchase of the condemned vessels at the Mare Island Navy-yard.

AMONG the passengers arriving at New York by the *City of Para* from Panama, Thursday, November 16, were Commodore H. B. Robeson, Commodore E. Y. McCauley, Capt. T. S. Fillebrown, Comdr. J. W. Philip, Captains J. A. Greer and W. P. McCann; Medical Inspectors C. J. Cleborne and S. D. Kennedy, and Lieutenant of Marines P. S. Murphy. The *Para* brings news of a strike on the Panama Canal.

THE first of the semi-monthly receptions by the officers of the *Cotorado* was given at the Brooklyn Navy-yard Thursday afternoon.

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERED.

Nov. 10.—Lieutenant-Commander Wm. W. Mead, as Executive of the Tennessee on November 20.

Lieutenant-Commander Eugene B. Thomas, to hold himself in readiness for sea service.

Passed Assistant Surgeon C. H. H. Hall, to duty at the Naval Academy.

Nov. 12.—Lieutenant-Commander Eugene B. Thomas, to the Shenandoah as Executive.

Ensign Lovell K. Reynolds, to duty in the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department.

Assistant Engineer Leo D. Miner, to duty at Phoenixville, Pa., as assistant in the inspection of material for the new cruisers.

Nov. 13.—Captain John Irwin, as senior member of Board of Inspection to examine and inspect all United States vessels fitted for sea at or arriving at the Navy-yard, Mare Island.

Nov. 14.—Passed Assistant Engineer Alex. B. Bates, to the *Vandalia*.

Nov. 15.—Passed Assistant Engineer Jonathan M. Emanuel, to the *Alliance*.

Nov. 16.—Assistant Engineer I. S. K. Reeves, to examination for promotion.

DETACHED.

Nov. 10.—Lieutenant-Commander Chas. H. Pendleton, from the Tennessee on November 20 and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant A. J. Dabney, from duty in the Hydrographic Office and granted six months' sick leave.

Ensign Edward E. Capehart, from the Galena and ordered to duty at the Smithsonian Institute.

Ensign John H. Fillmore, from the Coast Survey steamer *Hassler* and ordered to duty at the Smithsonian Institute.

Ensign Chas. H. Harlow, from the Jamestown and ordered to duty at the Smithsonian Institute.

Ensign Chas. S. McClain, from the Coast Survey steamer *Bahe* and ordered to duty at the Smithsonian Institute.

Ensign Horace M. Witzel, from the Coast Survey steamer *Gedney* and ordered to duty at the Smithsonian Institute.

Nov. 13.—Lieutenant-Commander Geo. F. F. Wilde, from the Navy-yard, Boston, on November 20 and ordered to command the Naval Station at Key West, Fla.

Lieutenant-Commander John K. Winn, from the command of the Naval Station at Key West, Fla., on the reporting of his relief and to continue on duty as Light House Inspector of the 7th District.

Nov. 14.—Chaplain Wesley O. Holway, from the training ship *New Hampshire* and ordered to the Trenton.

Nov. 15.—Ensign Valentine S. Nelson, from the receiving ship *Colorado* and ordered to duty at the Naval Academy.

Assistant Engineer Thos. W. Kinkaid, from the Despatch and ordered to the *Alliance*.

RESIGNED.

Lieutenant-Commander George Talcott, from November 16.

RESIGNATION REVOKED.

The acceptance of the resignation of Lieutenant J. W. Graydon, which was to take effect October 19, 1884, has been revoked, and he has been ordered to the steamer *Alert*.

RESIGNATION TENDERED.

Lieutenant-Commander Geo. Talcott has tendered his resignation, to take effect immediately. He is the Executive of the Shenandoah, at Boston.

LEAVE EXTENDED.

The sick leave of Lieutenant Henry T. Stockton, at present in London, England, has been extended six months.

DELAY REPORTING.

Passed Assistant Surgeon C. H. H. Hall has been granted permission to delay reporting for duty at the Naval Academy until November 27.

PROMOTED.

Commodore Thomas Pattison, to be a Rear-Admiral from November 1, 1888.

PLACED ON THE RETIRED LIST.

Lieutenant Alphonso H. Cobb and Gunner Stephen Young from November 8.

MARINE CORPS.

ORDERED.

Nov. 14.—Captain F. D. Webster, to report to the commandant of the Navy-yard, Boston, for treatment at the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., in accordance with the recommendation of the Retiring Board, before which he recently appeared.

DETACHED.

Nov. 14.—Captain Chas. F. Williams, from the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., and ordered to duty at the Marine Barracks, Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Second Lieutenant F. E. Sutton, from the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., and ordered the training ship *Saratoga*.

Nov. 16.—First Lieutenant J. M. T. Young, from the Shenandoah and ordered to hold himself in readiness for orders to the Trenton.

Lieutenant Thos. N. Wood, from the Galena and ordered to the Shenandoah.

Lieutenant L. Karmany, from the Marine Barracks, League Island, and ordered to the Trenton.

ORDERS MODIFIED.

The orders of 1st Lieutenant David Whipple is so far modified that upon being detached from the Navy-yard, Pensacola, he will proceed to Washington, and on arrival granted sick leave for one month.

U. S. NAVY REGULATION CIRCULAR NO. 55.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Oct. 23, 1883.

Paragraph 8, page 147, of the Navy Regulations of 1876, is amended so as to read as follows:

They may deliver articles to vessels in commission upon requisition, if not in excess of the allowance, signed by the commanding officer of the vessel, and approved by the senior officer present in command of such vessels and by the commandant of the Navy-yard. When in excess of the allowance, the requisitions must be submitted to the appropriate Bureau for its approval, unless in cases of emergency, under which latter circumstance the issues may be made and the necessity therefore reported by the commandant promptly to the Bureau.

Requisitions for medical supplies must be approved by the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, unless to supply some article for which there is immediate demand.

WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY-YARD, BOSTON.

ASST. SURG. JOHN M. EDGAR, U. S. N., has reported to the Commodore for duty on board the *Wabash*. Surg. James A. Hawke, U. S. N., of the *Wabash*, has gone on a short leave of absence.

Capt. R. L. Meade, U. S. M. C., has returned to duty at the marine barracks at this station.

Chaplain W. O. Holway, U. S. N., of the *New Hampshire*, was in town on Monday and Tuesday. He has applied for orders to the Trenton.

Lieut.-Comdr. George Talcott, U. S. N., executive officer of the *Shenandoah*, forwarded his resignation on Monday.

Sergt. Burke goes out as master-at-arms on the Trenton, and Wm. J. O'Neil goes out as paymaster's yeoman on the *Shenandoah*, which finished taking in her stores and hauled out into the stream on Wednesday. She will be inspected on Monday.

On Tuesday a Board of Medical Survey, consisting of Medical Inspector A. C. Gorges, U. S. N.; Surgeon George F. Winslow, U. S. N., and Passed Asst. Surg. Henry P. Harvey, U. S. N., met on board the *Shenandoah*, and recommended that Lieut. J. W. Hagenman, the navigator, be sent to the Naval Hospital at Chelsea for medical treatment, and that Lieut. Wm. E. Whitfield be placed on sick leave.

Surg. Wm. J. Simon, U. S. N., has reported for duty on board the *Shenandoah*, but was called home on account of sickness in his family.

Four men from Westbrook, Conn., are at work removing the roof of the *Iowa*, recently sold to New York parties. As soon as she is ready she will be towed to Cow Bay, N. Y., and broken up. One of her boilers was taken out some years ago and put in the *Ticonderoga*.

There are now 306 men employed in the yard, including everybody. The ropewalk is kept running, and considerable work is being done there; a few men are kept busy in the boat shop, but there is very little work to be done there, and the shop will soon be closed. The ship carpenters, about 40 in all, are engaged in breaking up the *Connecticut*. When this is done it is hoped that orders will be received to break up the *Pennsylvania*. Steam engineering has a few men at work on the *Powhatan*.

The apprentices at this yard are to be transferred to the yards at New York and Portsmouth, N. H., in order that they may have an opportunity to finish learning their respective trades.

A General Court-martial meets here on Thursday for the trial of Ensign Guy W. Brown, U. S. N. The court is composed of Commodore Jonathan Young, Capt. Henry Wilson, T. O. Selfridge, and R. F. Bradford, Commanders A. R. Yates, Frederick Pearson, and Charles V. Gridley, with Capt. R. L. Meade, U. S. M. C., as Judge Advocate.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NEWPORT (R. I.) JOTTINGS.

NEWPORT, B. I., Nov. 16.

The Trenton received her supply of gun cotton, torpedoes, etc., and has returned to New York. While here her officers were given some instructions at the Torpedo Station in relation to the handling and firing of the torpedoes.

Two apprentice boys belonging to the Jamestown who deserted while that vessel was on her recent cruise, were recently apprehended on board of the Trenton. Another lad belonging to the same ship was found on the *New Hampshire*. The trio are to be punished. They had re-enlisted on board the vessels named.

Sergeant Ryan, of Battery G, and Corporal Cranley, of Battery E, 4th U. S. Artillery, at Fort Adams, were presented a few days ago with the medals which they won at Creedmoor. The presentation was made on behalf of Maj.-Gen. W. S. Hancock by Major Throckmorton, who will soon vacate his present pleasant position at this place.

The steam-launch *Monroe*, attached to Fort Adams, burst a portion of her boiler on Sunday, and it was found necessary to lay her up for repairs.

The 4th U. S. Artillery band, at Fort Adams, has recently received an addition of four new members, all of one family, a father and three sons.

The well-known evangelist, Rev. G. C. Needham, recently held a religious service on board of the *New Hampshire*. He was accompanied by several well-known citizens, all of whom were cordially welcomed by Commodore Luce.

Commodore Luce has forwarded a letter to Mayor Franklin, asking if it will be convenient for the commissioners of the Newport Asylum to vacate the buildings on Coaster's Harbor Island by the 1st of January next. The city has been very backward in giving up what it voted to the Government.

Rear Admiral Werden, Commodore Luce, and officers of the Training Squadron; Captain Selfridge, and officers of the Torpedo Station; Major Throckmorton and wife, Captain Field and wife, Captain Morris and wife, Lieutenant Dyer and wife, and Lieutenants Springett and wife, and other officers from Fort Adams; Capt. Alfred Taylor, (retired) U. S. A., and wife; Capt. C. C. Churchill, U. S. A., (retired) and wife; Lieut. R. C. Derby, U. S. N., and wife; and other Army and Navy officers attended the Gaff-Ellis wedding, at Trinity Church, on Wednesday. It was a very fashionable wedding. The bride was Miss Marie L. Ellis and the bridegroom Mr. Thomas T. Gaff. Bishop Starkey, of New Jersey, and the Rev. G. J. Magill, of this city, officiated.

The *Shenandoah* and *Vandalia* are to have torpedo outfits at once from the Torpedo Station.

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U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1888.

Office, No. 240 Broadway, New York.
SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the
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Subscriptions, \$6 a year, and pro rata for a less period.
Postage within the United States prepaid.

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PROMOTION OF NON-COM. OFFICERS.

In the JOURNAL of Nov. 3d we related, in brief, the
mortifying experience of a Corporal who found himself
one morning outranked and commanded by a newly ap-
pointed Sergeant in another Company in the same regi-
ment, and at the same post, who had not only been
junior to him as a Corporal, but had even joined as a
recruit since the Corporal had received his warrant.
Possibly the incident was hardly singular enough to
attract the attention of the general reader, but such
cases are not at all rare. They are the unavoidable and
frequent results of the present system of company, in-
stead of regimental, promotion for non-commissioned
officers.

It seems hardly necessary to offer any argument to
prove why such a system of promotion is not and could
not be satisfactory to the individuals most interested.
Nor, on the other hand, does it require any argument
to demonstrate that whatever will operate to better the
condition of the non-commissioned officer and make
his position a desirable one, will more largely attract
worthy men to enlist, and thus immeasurably benefit
the Army at large. Let it once come to be believed by
the business and industrial communities that a non-
commissioned officer's warrant ensures to the holder a
far more enviable lot than usually falls to a man of
equal rectitude and capabilities in other professions,
and the recruiting offices will be besieged by worthy
applicants for admission to the Army. Thousands of
men in the hope of winning such a prize even at the
sacrifice of their personal liberty, and so-called equality,
will enlist as privates, and thus the Army will be filled
by energetic, intelligent, and temperate young men,
whose aspirations for the coveted sergeantcies will be the
surest safeguards against desertion.

Other, but not more potent, reasons for improving
the condition and position of the non-commissioned
officer will occur to any officer of experience. That
there is much necessity for that improvement is gener-
ally admitted, and there seems to be no division of
opinion as to the employment of one means of accom-
plishing the desired object, and that agent is an in-

crease of pay for all the sergeants of the line. But if
the reform stops there it will be to hesitate on the very
threshold of improvement. Money is an incentive, it
is true, but money alone is the lowest form of incentive
that government can offer to honor. Give a man a de-
sirable position in society and then give him the money
to maintain it and you have made his office a prize
worth competing for by competent young men who
now seek employment in trade, business, medicine, law
or public office.

The position of a non-commissioned officer could
easily be made more desirable by making it more per-
manent. Give him a warrant which shall, in respect
to its permanency, be on the same footing as a commis-
sion, not to be taken away except by the sentence of a
General Court Martial. We can see no objection to non-
commissioned officers being promoted by seniority as
officers are; and by a plan of regimental instead of
company promotion.

First, as regards seniority, we know of an officer who
commanded a company nearly eighteen years, and his
rule was to promote by seniority. This rule gave satis-
faction to all and was attended with excellent results.
Desertions were rare, and we are assured that a more
contented, efficient and devoted set of men never served
in any company. If that rule worked well in the com-
pany, there is every reason to suppose it would work
better when extended to the regiment.

Doubtless some captains would oppose this innova-
tion, because there are many officers who do not care to
educate a man up to being a good non-commissioned
officer and then have him carry away his abilities and
education to benefit another company. But this seems
a narrow view of the matter. In the creation of a type
the personal wishes of the teacher should be held of no
account: and surely a system that may prove of the
greatest benefit to the service should not be obstructed
by the preferences of a few.

Another objection may be made, that inasmuch as a
corporal's promotion might carry him to another and
perhaps a distant post, the question of expense of trans-
portation would come in. But the tendency now is to
concentrate regiments, so that in time the expense con-
tingent on this change will be trifling, perhaps nothing
at all. And even if the result of this system should oc-
casionally be that a man must be transported from Bar-
rancas to Portland, Ogn., or from Fort Hamilton to
Mount Vernon, Ala., the expense would be of little
moment in comparison to that incurred by transporting
the hundreds who desert after reaching the Plains.

Much more might be said on this subject, but enough
may have been suggested to afford opportunity for the
consideration which the question merits.

DESERTION—ITS CAUSE AND CURE.

In the annual report of the Adjutant General to the
General of the Army, we have the first fruits of the en-
quiry into the causes of desertion through the medium
of Department reports. The synopsis of these reports
given by the Adjutant General shows the desertions in
the different departments to be as follows: Arizona,
204; East, 180; Missouri, 423; Platte, 210; South, 67;
Texas, 325; Engineer Battalion, 13. The principal
causes for these desertions reported are: Intemperance,
impatience of the restraints of military service, a desire
to obtain better wages, and dissatisfaction with the food
provided, and the excess of manual labor, destruction of
the ideal formed of a soldier's life; enlisting in the east
for no other purpose than to get a free ride to the west
and then desert, and in some cases marriage either be-
fore or after enlistment. The remedies suggested are
numerous. Among them we find a higher rate
of pay for non-commissioned officers; an ade-
quate retiring allowance for enlisted men for long
and faithful service; more frequent payments; short-
ening the present term of service; a change in the pre-
sent mode of settling clothing accounts; limiting the
selection of commissioned officers absolutely to the
Military Academy and the Army; purchase of dis-
charges at a fixed sum; restoration of laundresses; an
increase of punishment for desertion, and of the reward
paid for apprehension, and the trial of deserters by the
civil courts in time of peace, the penalty to be impris-
onment in the penitentiary. These are the principal
remedies proposed, and though they may not all be
practicable, among them Congress will find abundant
hints as to the legislation required to mitigate the chief
evil which afflicts our Army.

In addition to the investigations made by Depart-
ment Commanders in this direction, the Inspectors of
the Army have also looked carefully into the matter.
Inspector General N. H. Davis, in his annual report to
the Chief of his Department, says: "The prime cause
of so much desertion in our Army is the employment
of so many soldiers as laborers and mechanics in addi-

tion to the military service required of them. They work frequently side by side with civilians at the same kind of labor, for less pay, the latter having the time to themselves out of eight hours' daily work. Other causes may be the occasional enlistment of men who intend to desert, the sudden change of life of the recruit, and the temptations of better pay and greater freedom. Gen. Davis suggests as remedies that there should be a provision of law by which the recruit should be retained at a depot and carefully instructed in all the duties of a soldier before he joins his company, for which purpose authority should exist to enlist, say one thousand men in excess of the legalized active strength of the Army; that there should be larger commands, better quartered, with more facilities for social recreations and amusements, mental and physical; that the pay of privates, corporals, sergeants, and first sergeants of the line should be increased to, say, fifteen, twenty, twenty-five, and thirty dollars respectively; that the practice of employing soldiers at constant labor be discontinued, and the troops, both officers and men, restricted to the duties which more properly pertain to their profession. The Army should hold that high position of honor, trust and efficiency that it will command the respect and support of the people. A republic should have intelligent, educated and patriotic soldiers. It must keep abreast with the progress of the age. The smaller the army the more necessity for increasing its efficiency. Our country of fifty millions of people, with their vast interests, cannot afford to dispense with an efficient military organization, if the people would have that protection of life and property that they expect and may rightfully claim from the Government. "Let us have less of the pick and shovel and more of the sabre and musket."

Colonel J. J. Coppinger, late Inspector-General of the Department of the Missouri, says that causes for desertion need not be looked for in direct ill treatment by company commandants. Some desertions are to be expected, but he thinks they are greatly increased by the vast amount of labor imposed upon the men; labor which they regard as a breach of contract. They enlist as soldiers; they are too often worked as laborers. With the restraint of the first, they do the work of the latter. He recommends that they be given extra duty pay for extra duty work.

The system of pay, too, he thinks injudicious. Payments running two months beget thriftless lavishness, lavishness begets drunkenness, drunkenness begets desertion. He suggests that the men be allowed a small sum for pocket money once a week, and the balance of their pay held until the expiration of their term of service. Company commanders could easily carry out this plan if authorized, without injury to the pay corps. What General Sheridan thinks of the matter will be found stated in his annual report, which we publish this week.

A QUESTION OF TIME.

The Executive Departments and the District Government at Washington have had under consideration the question of changing the time of the District of Columbia to conform to the action of the General Time Convention which met in Chicago, Oct. 11, and the Southern Railway Time Convention, which met in New York, Oct. 17. At these conventions it was agreed that on and after Nov. 18 the standard for the guidance of the railroads should be that of the 75th meridian. The railroads have been previously furnished by the Naval Observatory at Washington, daily, with the time of that place, and the Superintendent, Rear-Admiral Shufeldt, considered it advisable, in view of this adoption of the time of the 75th meridian by the railroads, that it should also be adopted as the local time of Washington City. He accordingly presented the matter to the Secretary of the Navy, and suggested that he communicate with the several Executive Departments and the District of Columbia Government, and ascertain their views on the subject. This was done, and no one has suggested any serious objection except the Attorney-General, who has naturally considered the subject in a legal light, and expressed his opinion rather decidedly against the adoption of the change, which would make a difference of 8 minutes and 12 seconds (earlier) in the city time.

The Attorney-General says that, in his opinion, there is a grave difficulty in the way of effecting the change by mere executive authority; that when Congress legislated so as to make it the duty of the heads of the Departments to prescribe the number of hours employees shall labor, it is to be presumed they had in view the time of the meridian of Washington, and he does not perceive how the time of any other meridian could be adopted without the authority of Congress, and made operative generally. If made by executive action, con-

fusion and conflict would, doubtless, follow—some regarding it as of legal force and observing it, others considering it merely recommendatory and paying little regard to it. The probability of such a result he considers sufficient reason for not making the proposed change by executive order simply. It might also interfere with persons interested in business transactions, who must carry them on within certain hours. He alludes to the fact that Great Britain legislates upon the matter of time. The principal railroads in the United States having adopted the 75th meridian as a standard for their time, it might, as a matter of convenience and without serious injury to private or public interests, be adopted by the Government at Washington; but a precedent might thus be established for further changes hereafter, should the railroads think proper to adopt other meridians. In that event, if the precedent were followed, it would not be exactly a "question of time," but what is the time of Washington?

The heavy artillery firing at Fort Hamilton, of which we gave an account last week, was witnessed by a number of the prominent officers of the National Guard, who evinced great interest in the proceedings. In case of war much of the defensive work of New York harbor will devolve on our citizen soldiery. The officers of the artillery on duty here are desirous of seeing the officers of the National Guard present at such practice, as they are able to have in order that they may learn the obstacles to be met with and something of the deficiencies for which Congress should be requested to provide.

We have on hand much ammunition which is practically obsolete, although it will serve for preliminary instruction and practice. If sufficient interest were evoked in the National Guard as to this requirement of public defence Congress would doubtless authorize a liberal expenditure of this ammunition for target practice in seaport towns. Such practice could be readily carried on, at first with the assistance, of the regular Artillery stationed in our harbors. A spirit both of comradeship and emulation would be created between our citizen soldiery and regular Army.

Judging from the results obtained in small arms practice, the time would not be distant when the National Guard might closely press the regular Artillery in skillful marksmanship with heavy guns. A new element of interest would be added to the routine work of the militia, and improvement would follow in this work as it has in small arms practice. The best of modern artillery would be forthcoming. Citizens who have direct interests at stake and to whom Congress would listen, (for they have votes), would become cognizant of what is needed and bring pressure to bear until the needed appliances of war are provided. Instead of a spasmodic, intermittent, fitful policy a continuous and consistent policy would be created for providing for National defence from possible foreign aggression.

DR. SORMANI, of the University of Pavia, estimates that the mortality per 1,000 men is, in Prussia, 5.7 per annum; in England, 8.4; in France, 9.3; in Austria, 11.3; in Italy 11.6. In civil mortality England stands first, with 21.7 per 1,000 inhabitants; then France, 24.4, and Prussia, 26.9. These figures show that the Prussians take better care of their troops, and less care of the civil element, than most other nations. But for suicide, which is very rife in the German army, the mortality, instead of being 5.7, would be only 3.7 for the whole army. The mortality in our Army from diseases is 7 per 1,000 for the white, and 6 for the colored troops. From all causes, wounds, accidents, etc., the deaths are 10 per thousand for white troops, and 11 per 1,000 for the colored troops.

The approach of the Centennial of the Evacuation of the City of New York has brought up the question as to what day the British forces did actually evacuate the city. Judge-Advocate Gardner, U. S. A., who is thoroughly acquainted with the earlier history of our country and is a member of the Committee having charge of the Centennial Anniversary on November 26, stated in a recent interview on the subject, that when the rest of the city was relinquished, on November 25, 1783, Governor's Island, which was then, as it is now, within the corporate limits of the City of New York, was retained as a British possession, continuing such until Wednesday, December 8, 1783, when Governor George Clinton sent an officer to the island to formally receive its transfer. Since the discovery of the interesting and important part borne by Governor's Island in the closing scenes of the Revolutionary War, General Hancock has given orders that a National salute is to be fired from the guns of Castle William on December 8, as well as on the day which is to be generally celebrated

as Evacuation Day. The salute will be timed so as to take place at 11 o'clock in the morning—the very hour at which the British captain hauled down His Majesty's flag.

THE *British Medical Journal* says: "Surgeon-General Crane, U. S. A., the head of the Army Medical Department of the United States, has died suddenly at Washington. The death was due to sudden hemorrhage from the mouth, arising from non-malignant ulceration of the tongue. Dr. Billings is designated by universal opinion as his successor. His great knowledge, untiring industry, administrative power, and literary ability have rendered him conspicuous. His services to medical literature in connection with the unique medical library at Washington and its unrivalled catalogue, have laid the whole professional world under obligations. Dr. Billings made a conspicuous figure at the International Congress in London and he lately refused tempting offers from the Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore."

THE *New York Sun* learned on Wednesday by way of Washington that the *London Engineer* had published an article severely reflecting upon our new naval cruisers, from which a short extract was given, this being followed up on Thursday with further extracts. As the article from *Engineer* was published in full in the last number of the *JOURNAL*, the *Sun* is a little late with its information. We intended to say something in reply to the *Engineer*, but have only space now to say that if our engineering talent is so far behind the times as our contemporaries would have us believe, it must have deteriorated since the days when we produced the *Troquois*, the *Merrimac*, the *Niagara*, and later the *Wampanoag*, vessels which certainly stood very high in the opinion of our foreign brethren when they first made their appearance. We can only bide our time and trust that the measured mile speed of the *Chicago* will not fall below that indicated by Mr. Bowles in his admirable paper published by the Naval Institute.

THE seniors in the Infantry arm now are Colonel John Gibbon, 7th; Lieutenant-Colonel Peter T. Swaine, 15th; Major W. T. Gentry, 9th, and Captain Duingerfeld Parker, 3d. The next field officer of Infantry to be retired for age is Colonel C. C. Gilbert, 17th Infantry, and that will not be until March 1, 1886.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "That seamanship is seriously deteriorating in the navy has been made painfully apparent this week by the spectacle of four training brigs being unable to pick up their moorings in Plymouth sound, under circumstances which put the seamanship of their commanders to a slight test. The brigs were within an ace of being lost under the Hoe, simply because the officers in command do not appear to have taken the precaution to have their anchors clear, and ready to let go in case of emergency. Having missed their mooring buoys, a running moor should at once have been made. But nothing was ready, and no precautions apparently taken. The whole affair was a disgraceful muddle."

THE French army estimates for 1884, which are on the basis of an effective strength of 518,600 men, with 130,140 horses, amount to six hundred and five million francs. This, as compared with the budget for 1883, is an increase of twenty millions, the additional expenditure being caused by the necessity of maintaining an expeditionary corps in Tunis, which costs fifteen millions, and the establishment of mixed companies, which costs five millions. In the Austrian estimates for the army and navy an increase is also shown, the war department asking for 95,537,634 florins of ordinary, and 6,876,005 florins of extraordinary expenditure, or 102,413,639 florins in all, being 388,984 florins more than for this year. For the navy 8,226,310 florins are set down as ordinary, and 1,244,667 florins as extraordinary expenditure.

COLONEL A. McD. McCook, 6th U. S. Infantry, in an order of November 8th, relieving Major H. S. Hawkins, 10th U. S. Infantry, late Captain of the 6th, from duty at Fort Douglas, to enable him to come East and join his new regiment, says:

In parting with Major Hawkins, the Colonel of the 6th takes this opportunity, not only to express his own regret, but that of every officer of the regiment that fortune or the accidents of service separates him from us. Our loss will be the great gain to the regiment to which Major Hawkins has been assigned, the 10th; for with his presence no regiment in the service can fail to be improved in manly honor, discipline, and in all the attributes that make the soldier's life dear to himself, and an honor to his country. That additional promotion and blessings may follow Major Hawkins, is the wish of every officer of this regiment.

We take especial pleasure in publishing this well-deserved tribute to an officer who is justly held in such high esteem as Major Hawkins.

THE Congressional spring freshet comes in the fall, and with the approach of winter, when everything else is freezing up, the Department inkstands thaw out and the stream of official documents rises to a flood. To make room for the annual reports, as well as our increased advertising, and at the same time give our usual variety of information, we return this week to a twenty four page paper. The advertising is interesting in its way to our readers, as it certainly is to us, and in publishing the annual reports we have endeavored to sift what is most interesting in them from merely routine business, with which they are necessarily weighted. All that we receive from our subscribers in subscription we expect to return to them in the cost of the paper we furnish, looking to our advertising for our own remuneration. This increase of advertising is a recognition by shrewd business men of the fact that opposition only increases the circulation of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, which continues to be the only Army and Navy paper whose income sufficiently exceeds its expenditures to give it a solid foundation, and this in spite of the fact that the editorial and other expenses are more than twice those of any other.

DURING his remarks, after the reading of General Brackett's paper before the Military Service Institution last week, General Sherman turned to some of the veterans of the retired list who were present, and referred to them, jocularly, in connection with himself, as out of date, and, in a sense, "played out" and therefore standing aside to give place to younger men. Some of the papers have, as we observe, jumbled up this side remark with what General Sherman said of General Brackett's paper, in such a way as to make it appear that the General said that General Brackett was "played out." To say nothing of the impossibility of General Sherman's being guilty of such discourtesy to a brother officer, he holds no such opinion, and heartily said that he endorsed every word of General Brackett's excellent paper, which we published in full last week.

THE recent resurrection by the press of the circumstances of the torpedo explosion, which resulted in the death of Lieutenant Commander B. L. Edes and Lieut. L. G. Spaulding, at Newport, R. I., in August, 1881, and the intimations that some one should have been held responsible for the accident, induced Commander A. G. Caldwell, now commanding the *Pinta*, to make a request a few days ago of the Navy Department to order a court martial to establish his innocence of all responsibility in connection with that sad accident. Admiral Nichols, who was Acting Secretary of the Navy, declined to grant the request, on the ground that the case had already been thoroughly investigated, and did not call for further notice. The court of inquiry which investigated the accident at the time reported that no blame could be attached to the officers concerned in the experiments which were in progress.

THE American Public Health Association was in session this week at Detroit, and much interest was manifested in the proceedings. A paper by Surgeon J. R. Smith, U. S. A., on "Texas Cattle Fever" was read, also essays by Surgeons Sternberg and Smart, U. S. A. Medical Director A. L. Gihon, U. S. N., read a valuable paper on Vital Statistics. He argued "that as sanitary monitors our vital statistics did not go far enough, and that facts relating to births, deaths, and marriages, although very valuable, did not give sanitarians the information necessary to form an opinion as to the prevalence of sickness and its causes. He presented the plan now in use in the Navy by which the causes of sickness are noted, indicating the points in the history of the disease."

Broad Arrow says: "M. Lesseps seems to be laboring under the delusion that when, as he expects in 1888, the Panama Canal is finished, he will be allowed to assume, as in the case of the Suez Canal, the airs of a dictator. He has evidently not studied the character of 'our cousins.'"

WE publish elsewhere a letter by Colonel J. P. Martin, A. A. G., concerning the case of Lieut. Simpson. Capt. C. S. Roberts has written a similar letter to the Waterbury (Conn.) *American*, in reply to the letter of Lieut. Simpson which appeared in that paper. He characterizes some of Lieut. Simpson's statements as "sophistries and absolute falsehoods," and says: "It is unnecessary to reply to the portion of Lieutenant Simpson's letter with reference to the testimony before the court martial further than to add that every sentence is a falsehood, which the records of the court show." The court which tried Lieutenant Simpson was composed of two graduates of the Military

Academy, six ex-officers of the Volunteer Service, and five who rose from the ranks.

It is expected that the recruiting rendezvous at Charlotte, N. C., in charge of Captain E. M. Hayes, 5th U. S. Cavalry, will be opened about November 23d.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Major Nickerson has been heard from again. He reports his legal residence to the War Department as Philadelphia, and address care of the Adjutant-General, as on former occasions. His letter is dated from Thorold, Canada, and contains a physician's certificate pronouncing him in bad health, resulting from his gunshot wounds. In transmitting this report of a physician it is thought his purpose is to convey the impression that he is prevented through sickness from appearing at the War Department in answer to the order placing him under arrest.

The Bureau of Construction and Repair has had several of its office rooms converted into a compartment for draughting purposes. This was accomplished by taking down two of the partition walls, giving a room nearly as large as the spacious draughting room in the Bureau of Steam Engineering. The work was done under the supervision of Chief Engineer H. L. Snyder, U. S. N., Superintendent of the State, War and Navy Department Building.

It was expected that the Navy Yard Advisory Board would hold its final meeting this week, but it has been impossible to get all the members together owing to other duties which Commodore Luce has to perform. It is now the intention to finish up the work of the Board next week if possible. Mr. Mullett, the civilian member of the Board, has accepted a position as chief engineer with a western railroad company.

Under the advertisement of Oct. 23d, the Chief of Ordnance of the Army has awarded to the South Boston Iron Works and the West Point Foundry Association, the contract for making a quantity of projectiles of field and siege guns. The presidents of these two associations are in Washington this week looking after the interests of their respective companies in the matter of the contracts for the construction of guns for the new cruisers.

The Quartermaster-General has given orders to the officer in charge of the Depot at Philadelphia, Pa., to manufacture 500 each of the canvas caps and gauntlets lined with black blanket material. These articles will be sent out to troops for trial this coming winter. Should they prove as warm and serviceable as the present fur goods steps will be taken to substitute them entirely for the fur goods as in the case of the recently adopted blanket lined overcoat.

Claims for longevity pay of the following officers were settled by the Second Comptroller during the past week: John F. Weston, captain and commissary of subsistence; Geo. W. McKee, major, ordnance; Henry C. Johnson, 2d lieutenant, retired; Wm. R. Bourne, captain, retired; Geo. G. Hunt, major, 1st Cav.; Thos. J. Lloyd, captain, 18th Inf.; Chas. H. Noble, 1st lieutenant, 16th Inf.; Thos. Sharp, 1st lieutenant, 17th Inf.; and Geo. A. Thurston, 1st lieutenant, 3d Art.

Tents belonging to the War Department were loaned to the Societies of Veterans in N. W. Missouri and S. W. Iowa, they giving bonds to return them in as good condition as received. The tents having been damaged to the amount of \$68, the Secretary of War has requested the Department of Justice to bring suit to recover this sum.

Mr. Brown, of the Adjutant-General's Office, has made considerable progress upon the Army Register for 1884, proof sheets of a large portion of it having already been received from the Government printer.

The proceedings of the court-martial in the case of Chaplain Toussaint Mesplie, U. S. A., were received by the Judge-Advocate General, Swain, on Tuesday. The record being very voluminous, several days were occupied by Gen. Swain in reviewing and preparing his report upon the case. It reached the War Department the latter part of the week. The sentence of the court is dismissal. The charge on which Chaplain Mesplie was tried was for triplicating his pay accounts and for being absent without leave.

THE New York *World* of November 16 has a despatch from Washington, stating that an Army officer "is to be court-martialed on charges quite as peculiar as those in the Simpson case. The charge will be that the officer in attempting a mode of civilizing the young squaws is the neighborhood of his command, which is not recognized by the Code, either of the Army or of good morals. It seems that the habits of the officer in question, who is a captain of high social and military standing, have been brought to the attention of an inspector in the employ of the Interior Department by the jealous husband of the young squaw."

CAPT. John P. Walker, U. S. A., was arrested in New York by an officer of the Army, and returned to the Washington Asylum, where a retiring board met on Thursday to consider his case, and recommended him for retirement.

The President on Monday sent to the War Department for the record of Colonel A. P. Morrow, and on Friday the decision in his case was promulgated as follows: The proceedings, etc., are approved. The members of the court having unanimously recommended that clemency be exercised, "in consideration of the honorable service record of the accused and extenuating circumstances" which recommendation the Lieutenant-General of the Army approves, because of gallant and meritorious services during the war, in performance of which, Lieutenant-Colonel Morrow was wounded. The sentence is mitigated to suspension from rank and command, with forfeiture of one-half pay for the period of one year, and the reduction of "accused" in lineal

rank to the foot of the list of Lieutenant-Colonels of Cavalry, so that he shall hereafter take rank in that arm of service, next below Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph G. Wilford. As mitigated, the sentence will be duly executed.

The annual reports of the Secretaries of War and Navy are nearly completed, and will be submitted to the President Saturday or Monday.

RECENT DEATHS.

REAR-ADMIRAL J. Blakeley Creighton, U. S. N., on the retired list, died on Tuesday of this week, Nov. 13, at his home in Morristown, N. J., of an affection of the heart. He was a native of Rhode Island, and on February 10, 1838, was appointed from that State to the Naval Academy. In 1840 he was ordered to the West Indies, and in 1843 appointed to the frigate *Columbia* of the Brazil Squadron, promoted Passed Midshipman May 20, 1844, and served from 1844 to 1846 on the Coast of Africa, with the Pacific Squadron from 1848 to 1850, on the lakes from 1850 to 1852, and with the Mediterranean Squadron from 1852 to 1855. On October 9, 1853, he was commissioned Lieutenant, and on his return from the Mediterranean served for two years in the Navy-yard at Charlestown, Mass. Before the breaking out of the war he was appointed to the home squadron, and in 1862 he took command of the steamer *Ottawa*, of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron. He was commissioned Commander Sept. 20, 1862, and was on special duty for a year, after which he commanded the steamer *Mahaska*, of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, at the bombardment of Forts Wagner and Gregg. While in command of the steamer *Mingo*, of the same squadron, a year later, he took possession of Georgetown, S. C., and held it until relieved by the Army. At the close of the war he was ordered on ordnance duty, and in 1867 to the command of the *Oneida*, Asiatic Squadron. November 26, 1868, he was commissioned Captain, and was on special duty in New York in 1870 and 1871. Commanded the *Guerriere*, European Squadron, 1871-1872, and was a member of the Board of Examiners in 1873 and 1874. On November 9, 1874, he was commissioned Commodore and commanded the Norfolk Navy-yard from 1876 to 1878. On May 11, 1882, he was commissioned Rear-Admiral. He has resided in Morristown, N. J., since his retirement, and leaves a widow, two daughters and one son.

A VETERAN officer of the Navy on the retired list, Commander CHARLES H. CUSHMAN, died at Buffalo, on Sunday, Nov. 11. He was born in Maine, Dec. 6, 1831, and was appointed to the Navy from that State, March 24, 1849. His first ship was the *Vandalia* of the Pacific squadron. Returning from his cruise in 1852, he was transferred to the frigate *Constitution* on service on the coast of Africa. In 1853 he was promoted to passed midshipman, master in 1855, and lieutenant in 1856. During the war he saw a good deal of active service, being present at various engagements with the enemy, notably at Ship Island, La., in July and August, 1861, at the engagements with Confederate steamers and the forts. He took part in the battle of Port Royal on the steam gunboat *Pembina*, in November, 1861; in the attack on the defenses of Charleston and the bombardment of the forts and batteries in Charleston harbor in 1863. As lieutenant commander, he was in the land assault on Fort Fisher, receiving a wound. On the 25th of July, 1866, he was commissioned commander, and continued to serve at various points. From 1875 to 1876 he commanded the *R. S. Worcester*. April 24, 1877, he was placed on the retired list on account of disability resulting from long and faithful service, and wounds in the line of duty.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, referring to the deceased officer, says: "He was a loyal descendant of Robert Cushman, one of the founders of the Plymouth colony. June 14, 1855, he married Miss Naunie Stewart, of Annapolis, Md. She and five children survive; Mrs. Kimberly, wife of Capt. Kimberly, now stationed at Washington; Mr. Chas. Cushman, of Renovo, Pa., and three children at home, namely, Richard, Maisy, a daughter, and a younger son, William. The deceased officer was a man of fine presence, genial social qualities, and a remarkably fine conversationalist. He had a vast fund of information concerning naval operations during the war, and was thoroughly posted in scientific naval warfare. His death will be deeply regretted by many friends."

DR. G. MARION SIMS, the eminent physician and surgeon, died suddenly of heart disease on Tuesday, Nov. 13, 1886, at his residence, New York city. While in Europe he was received with the highest honors, and decorations were heaped upon him by the French, Italian, Belgian, Portuguese, and Spanish governments. His European practice became very extensive, and patients came to him from all parts of the world. In 1870, when the Franco-Prussian war broke out, he organized in Paris the Anglo-American Ambulance Corps, composed of eight Englishmen and eight Americans, and went with it, as surgeon-in-chief, to Sedan, where he took charge of a large hospital, and established branch ambulances in the suburbs, by which means he was able to succor about 3,000 of the wounded. He returned to New York soon after, but paid annual visits to Paris and London, where his services were always eagerly demanded for delicate operations.

DAVID VAN ARSDALE, a veteran of the war of 1812, and the son of the soldier who, on the evacuation of New York by the British troops, Nov. 25, 1783, climbed the flagstaff on the Battery with the flag haliards in his teeth, and, tearing down the British flag, which had been nailed to the staff, replaced it with the American colors, died at his home in

New York City, on Wednesday, Nov. 4, in his eighty-seventh year. Since 1846 he has always, on Evacuation Day, hoisted the American flag on the Battery flagstaff, and one of his most earnest wishes was that his life might be prolonged that he might be enabled to perform this duty at the approaching centennial, but it was not to be.

The St. Joseph Gazette states that information has been received there that Naval Cadet Ben Holliday Craig, U. S. N., for some time past in Europe for the benefit of his health, died in Southern France, November 23, his mother and sister being present with him when death occurred. His resignation was accepted last year, to take effect Oct. 6, 1883. He was appointed from Missouri, June 14, 1876.

The venerable widow of the late Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster-General D. D. Tompkins, U. S. Army, died at her residence—The Albany—in New York city, Nov. 13. The funeral took place on Thursday, and was attended by many relatives and old friends of the family.

COL. J. CONDIT SMITH, who served with distinction during the war in the Volunteers, as an officer of the Quartermaster's Department, died in New York November 9. The remains were taken to Buffalo for interment.

GEN. MATTHEW McEWEN, who served with distinction in the Medical Department of the Volunteer Service during the war, died at Washington, Nov. 10. The funeral took place on Monday and was largely attended.

ADMIRAL LANDOLFE, commanding the French fleet in the Pacific Ocean, died recently at Papeiti, Tahiti.

ANOTHER distinguished officer of the Navy, on the retired list, Rear Admiral Stephen Decatur Trenchard, has passed away this week. He died at his residence, No. 65 W. 45th St., New York City, on Thursday, November 15, in his sixty-sixth year. His disease was softening of the brain, which is supposed to have resulted from a sunstroke he received while in command of the South Atlantic fleet. He was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., July 10, 1813. His father was Captain Edward Trenchard, U. S. N., one of Commodore Chauncey's commanders during the war of 1812. His mother was a daughter of Joshua Sands, of Brooklyn. Admiral Trenchard married, in 1847, Ann O'C. Barclay, daughter of Captain John M. Barclay, of the old 44th Infantry, U. S. A. He leaves one son, Mr. Edward Trenchard, of this city. The following is a correct record of the Admiral's services: Appointed a Midshipman, in the U. S. Navy, Oct. 23d, 1834. Receiving-ship, N. Y., 1835-37. Naval School, Phila., 1839-40. Passed Midshipman, July 16th, 1840. Sloop *Preble*, W. I. Squadron, 1841. Sloop *Fairfield*, Mediterranean Squadron, 1842-44. Coast Survey, 1845-46. During his service on this duty he was on board the Brig *Washington*, when she was wrecked off our coast in 1846, Captain Bache and ten of the crew being drowned. Lieutenant, 1847. Schooner *Nautilus*, Coast Survey, 1847. *Saratoga*, (Mexico) 1849-49. Sloop *Albany*, Home Squadron, 1850-52. Receiving Ship, Philadelphia, 1853. Coast Survey, 1854-57. While on this duty Admiral, then Lieutenant-Commanding, Trenchard, rescued the British bark *Adieu*, when in a sinking condition, off Gloucester, Mass., August, 1856, saving the crew and cargo. For this service he was presented with a sword by the Queen of England, and a chronometer-watch by the owners of the bark. *Powhatan*, (East India Squadron), on her diplomatic cruise to China and Japan, 1857-60. During this cruise Lieutenant Trenchard was the Flag-Lieutenant to Commodore Tattnall, and accompanied him on his visit to the British Admiral, Hope, when the latter was fighting the battle of the "Peiho." Lieutenant Trenchard received a slight wound, and the coxswain, Hart, was killed, as they were about boarding the British flag-ship.

At the breaking out of the Civil War he was ordered to command the *Keystone State*, but soon after took command of the *Rhode Island* (an interesting account of which vessel's services is to be found in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, of August, 1865), supply vessel to blockading squadron, and afterward a cruiser commander, July 16, 1862. Present at Fort Fisher during the two bombardments; Navy-yard, New York, 1865-66; promoted to captain, July 25, 1866; light house duty, 4th District, 1866-67; Navy-yard, New York, 1867-1869; commanded frigate *Lancaster*, S. A. Squadron, 1869-71; Commodore, May 7, 1871; member Examining Board, Washington, 1872-73; Inspector L. H. Depot, 3d District 1874-5; Rear Admiral, Aug. 10, 1875; special duty San Francisco, February to July, 1876; commanded N. A. Squadron 1876-78. This squadron consisted of twenty-one vessels, during the Presidential election troubles, the largest command of any officer since the rebellion; Examining Board, Washington, 1870-80; retired July 10, 1880, having reached the age required by law (62 years). Total sea service 28 years and one month, out of 45 years service. The Admiral was a member of the Loyal Legion, and formerly Commander of the New York Commandery. He was a gallant officer and a gentleman, whose high personal character won for him the esteem of all who knew him.

PROFESSOR HERMAN MENDES MONSANTO, a well-known professor of languages, died, November 10, at his residence in New York City. He was appointed an assistant professor of Spanish at the Naval Academy, Newport, R. I., October 6, 1884, and resigned in November, 1886. Afterwards he came to New York City, where he continued to reside until his death.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE annual report of Gen. Merritt, superintendent of the West Point Military Academy, states that the order abolishing the military department of West Point went into effect on the 1st of September, 1882, and the command of the post of West Point was assumed by Gen. Merritt. This being a re-establishment of affairs as they had existed for a long term of years, was easily accomplished, and nothing important occurred from the change. On Sept. 1, 1883, there were at the Academy 55 professors and commissioned officers.

On Sept. 1 there were present 271 cadets. Since that time 21 have resigned, 26 have been discharged, 1 has died, and 52 have graduated, making a total of 101. The gain has been: new cadets admitted July 1, 1883, 109, and Sept. 1, 1883, 32, making a total of 141; which, added to the total of cadets remaining at the Academy Aug. 31, gives the total present Sept. 1 of 311 cadets.

The health of the command during the past year has been excellent. There have been no deaths at the post among the cadet officers or soldiers. The prevailing diseases have been of malarial origin. The percentage of sick to the command is one-fifth of one per cent. The percentage of cadets excused from recitations during the academic year is nine-tenths of one per cent.

During the year the usual practical instruction in the three arms of the service has been given, with as good results in regard to proficiency as have ever before been attained. In addition, instruction in target practice with small arms (pistol and rifle) have been given to the first and fourth classes. This year, for the first time, instruction has been given to the fourth class in swimming. Sixty-seven members of the class which entered in June who could not swim were taught, and at the close of the instruction three-fourths of the class were able to swim across the Hudson River, and with but two exceptions all were good swimmers.

Excellent results were obtained in the instruction in the gymnasium during the year.

The instruction in the Department of Practical Military Engineering, under Capt. N. S. Stanton, Engineer Corps, has been most thorough. It included practice for the graduating class in making a reconnaissance of a route of march of a column of troops, including the location of roads, streams, ranges of hills and mountains, along the line of march.

Practical instruction has also been given the graduating and present first classes, in bridge building (including pontoon, spar and raft) and the fabrication of the materials in military engineering.

In the Quartermaster's Department, under the direction of Captain C. H. Hoyt, A. Q. M., the new cadet hospital was sufficiently completed for occupation in December, 1882.

It is recommended that increased facilities for bathing in the barracks be given the cadets. The Department, under control of Bvt. Major Spurgeon, has been conducted entirely to the satisfaction of the superintendent. Efforts have been made during the year to retrench in matters of expense for the cadets in customs which have crept into the management of the Academy in the past, with success, and it is hoped that another year will show still better results. The average monthly cost of subsisting each cadet during the last year was \$17.92-100.

The general tone and discipline of the cadets are good. With the exception of a very few cadets in each class, the corps may be reported as very attentive to regulations. For the half year ending May 31, 1883, nearly one-half the cadets in the corps had no demerits recorded against them, and nearly one-half of the remainder had each less than 11 demerits. The number permitted, short of which a cadet is not deficient in conduct for the half year as above, is ninety. The efforts of the adjutant of the academy to remove in various ways several causes of reports, by having printed blank forms of inspection cards to explain authorized absences from quarters, have, in Gen. Merritt's opinion, much to do with the reduction of demerits recorded against cadets. Cadets have been held to a strict accountability for all violations of the regulations, and uniform punishments have been fixed for the more serious neglects and unmilitary conduct. Some instances of hazing have come to the knowledge of the authorities, and on this subject Gen. Merritt says: "I observe that my predecessors for the last twenty-five years have reported, at one time or another, that the practice had been broken up. I am sorry to believe that they have, without exception, been mistaken. By repressive measures the evil has been at times restricted to its lowest limits, but it has never been eradicated. Just the moment repression has ceased the brutal custom has sprung up, with new features of brutality. While I do not favor threats to repress disorders, or pledges from cadets as a means of eradicating violations of the regulations, I am certain that the best means of maintaining discipline in any organization is the certainty of a summary punishment, just, but severe, in all cases of intentional offence. If cadets wantonly violate the regulations in anything which involves their dismissal, they do so under one or other of the convictions, that they will not be detected, or that some influence will prevent their punishment. In this matter of hazing the authorities here will indulge in no half-hearted measures to detect the offenders. In the matter of punishments, the experience of the past should convince the guilty that they may not expect mercy from the War Department. Under these circumstances, I see no reason why the pernicious practice may not permanently be put an end to."

The work on the extension of the cadet barracks is being rapidly pushed to its completion. It is thought that the new quarters will be ready for occupation by the middle of November. Gen. Merritt calls special attention to the departments of instruction in the academy, in which there is everything to commend, and says that he has never observed a more unflinching and energetic devotion to duty by officers anywhere in the Army, than on the part of the heads of these De-

partments, and that the friends of the academy may be sure that not the smallest interest of the service will suffer, traceable to any neglect of these. With the instruction given, and the examples set, it would be strange, he adds, if the young officers turned out by the academy at the present time were not exceptionally superior.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSARY GENERAL.

THE annual report of the Commissary General shows: Receipts, \$3,927,209.33; expenditures, \$3,220,308.78; balance, \$706,900.55. Although the last appropriation bill omitted the proviso: Concerning the sale of subsistence stores, at cost, with ten per cent. added, the Secretary of War decided that the legislation was continuous, and the additional ten per centum is still charged.

The greater portions of the supplies have, during the past year, been procured, as usual, in the large markets; but fresh meat, and, to a great extent, flour and fresh potatoes, have been obtained at or near the points of issue. Direct rail communication is now had with a large number of Army posts, and fresh stores can be supplied to them more frequently and economically than formerly.

A statement showing the average contract price of fresh beef in each State and Territory in the fiscal years 1883 and 1884 reveals an unexpected fact, in this, that, although there has been generally a decline in the price of beef in the States and Territories that are consumers rather than raisers of cattle, there has been generally a rise in price in those which furnish the cattle for consumption in the others. Thus, while the price has declined on the Atlantic coast, it has increased in the States along the Ohio River, and generally on the great plains and in the extreme Northwest.

Subsistence supplies were issued to Indians to the amount of \$20,213,311, being \$16,983.41 less than in the previous year. Commanding officers caused to be issued during the year 4,865 rations in cases not specially provided for by regulations. Of these 1,027 were for the subsistence of citizens held in military custody; 2,072 were for citizens within the sanitary cordon in the vicinity of Fort Brown, Texas, during the yellow fever epidemic; 105 for Mexican women recaptured from the Chiricahua Indians by General Crook. The remainder were issued at remote posts on the frontier to persons suffering and destitute.

The returns of subsistence stores for the year show losses in transportation for which no one was found responsible, and by extraordinary wastage, etc., amounting to \$13,350.21, which is \$396.89 less than the preceding year.

A new edition of the manual for Army cooks was issued during the year, which furnished to the troops numerous useful receipts, and aided them in securing a variety in cooking, which is known to be conducive to their health and comfort.

In the opinion of Gen. Macfeely, the regulation in regard to carrying the saving of flour belonging to companies to the credit of the post fund, should be so amended as to provide expressly that the soldier shall have the benefit of the whole ration. The report shows the importance of providing good cooks and bakers for the Army, and urges that it would therefore be in the interest of the well-being of the soldier, if provision were made by law for the special enlistment of men as cooks and bakers. Of cooks there should be one for each company, troop, or battery; and of bakers, one to each garrisoned military post or station.

Attention is called to the impracticability of reducing the number of civil employees in the Subsistence Department. The experience of the past three months has confirmed the opinion that this class of employees should be increased rather than reduced. The officers of the department have almost without exception requested an increase in the allotment at their stations, urging that it is impracticable to conduct the business of the department entrusted to them with the promptness, care and efficiency of the service required unless the amount allowed for payment of employees is increased. They represent that although the employees who have served with them for many years still continue with them on the reduced pay, in hope that the former rates will be restored next year, they cannot be retained much longer at these rates. It is recommended that Congress this year leave out the recent restriction.

At the commencement of the last fiscal year the number of commissary sergeants in service was 146. During the year 17 were discharged and 5 appointed, making the total number in service on June 30, 1883, 134. Speaking of these sergeants the report says: The experience of ten years has fulfilled anticipation and demonstrated the value to the Army of these sergeants, picked men, carefully selected from worthy soldiers whose character and capacity have been shown during the years of faithful service they must render before they are eligible to appointment. They hold an honorable position, take a pride in their duties, and by their knowledge of and attention to the stores on hand, guard them from the damage to which, without constant care, they would be exposed; with very rare exceptions they have shown themselves worthy of the trust confided in them, and have amply repaid the Government all they have cost it.

A statement is given of war claims, etc., reported and settled. The report concludes with a roster of officers of the department, their stations and duties on June 30, 1883, showing that during the year the officers of the department have been actively and efficiently employed.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S REPORT.

In his annual report, General D. B. Sacket, Inspector-General of the Army, states that the lack of officers of his Department has compelled the detail for inspection duty of the following line officers, under the law approved June 25, 1874: Major Jno. J. Coppinger, 10th Inf.; Lieut.-Col. Edwin O. Mason, 4th Inf.; Capt. Thos. Ward, 1st Art., and Capt. Robt. P. Hughes. By authority of the respective Department Commanders, the following have also been assigned to this duty: Major A. K. Arnold, 6th Cav.; Major Francis L. Guenther, 2d Art.; Capt. Geo. B. Russell, 9th Inf., and Major Oliver D. Greene, A. A. G. Examinations made by these officers show that the public funds appropriated for Army purposes have generally been disbursed properly. One exception is noted, where official action has been taken and the offender convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary.

The business of the several supply Departments has been excellently administered, the supplies being ample and of good quality. The health of the troops has been generally good. Improvements have been made and are contemplated in clothing for the soldier, under the Quartermaster-General's Department, which has also maintained good and sufficient transportation for the Army. A steady improvement over former years is shown in discipline and military bearing of the troops, and in target practice. Military instruction continues to be seriously interfered with by the almost constant employment of troops at fatigue and mechanical labor. The post schools have not been a success generally, but few enlisted men attend; but the attendance of children is fair. Early in this fiscal year, many or most of the post schools were closed for want of money for compensation of teachers.

At the Leavenworth Military Prison, the condition of the buildings, hospital, grounds, etc., is good, and the management most excellent.

General Sacket quotes at length from Inspector-General N. H. Davis's report of the personnel and material of the Service in the Division of the Missouri, who says that the draft upon the troops, in some commands, for detached service and for labor, has interfered with the discharge of their military duties.

The public buildings are in as good condition as circumstances permit. New buildings are needed, old ones want repairing, and others are reported unfit for occupation. The concentration of the troops into larger commands, at a less number of military posts, will result in economy and efficiency in the Service. General Sacket also quotes freely from some remarks on the subject of desertion, by Colonel Davis and Major Coppinger, which we give elsewhere, in connection with an article on this subject.

Attention is invited to the views of Assistant Inspector General J. C. Breckinridge on the artillery arm of the Service. He says that the personnel is very specially affected by the changes of this year. Officers who have been its ornaments for years leave it for the retired list, with a sense of scant reward for services which have given them more than a national reputation. He thinks that five regiments of artillery seem a sufficient force to be entitled to a brigadier general, and the Service would be greatly improved if such an officer were given a special and direct supervision over it. Greater dash and aggressiveness were never more demanded of the artillery than now. A nation whose young men are not seasoned soldiers, will, when driven into civilized warfare, find its artillery of the utmost importance as a stable element in a battle. Attention is again called to the necessity of increasing the number of officers in the Inspection Department, and it is recommended that the matter be again properly presented to Congress.

General Sacket, in concluding his report, urgently recommends that some steps be taken to place the Inspector General's Department on an equal footing in respect to clerical assistance with other staff Departments, and quotes at length from the reports of inspecting officers as to the necessity of their being allowed clerical assistance.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS.

The annual report of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs shows an expenditure of \$1,640,182.04. The vessels repaired during the year were the *Alaska*, *Omaha*, *Ponchatran*, *Plymouth*, *Shenandoah*, *Yankee*, *Trenton*, *Alert*, *Adams*, *Albatross*, *Enterprise*, *Juniata*, *Keary*, *Worcester*, *Mohican*, *Nipic*, *Ossipee*, *Ranger*, *Seaton*, *Winchester*, *Yantic*, *Alarm*, *Despatch*, *Tallapoosa*, *Colorado*, *Franklin*, *Wabash*, *Montauk*, *Nantuxet*, *Puget*, *Wyandott*, *Catawba*, *Cohasset*, *Monterey*, *Pinta*, *Phlox*, *Rescue*, *Rock*, *Constitution*, *Conestoga*, *Dahlgren*, *Jamestown*, *Portsmouth* and *Saratoga*. \$400,000 is asked for to complete the *New York* and the *Mohican*. \$100,000 was set aside from the current appropriation for labor and materials for the *Mohican*, and it is expected she will be launched by January next. An additional sum will be required to fit her for sea. When completed this vessel will be of the *Marion* class. The *New York* is regarded as a very fine model. With modern engines and boilers a speed of 15 knots could be attained. The Steam Engineering Bureau is making good progress on the steel boilers for this vessel.

Constructor Wilson recommends the purchase of the works for applying the Thimble process for preserving timber, to be operated by the Bureau, paying the company a royalty on the quantity of work done.

During the past year very little, if any, other than impregnated wood materials in the work of repairing the *Ossipee*, *Shenandoah*, *Trenton* and *Omaha* were used.

The following wooden vessels have been lost to the Navy under the limitation of repairs to 20 per cent. of the appraised value: *Alaska*, *Monongahela*, *Plymouth* and *Ticonderoga*, all of which, excepting the *Alaska*, were worth repairing. It is recommended that the limit be increased to 33 per cent. The same act will sacrifice the *Richmond* and *Pennacola*. The limit of existence for the *Minnesota* is fixed at eighteen months. The *Colorado* is to be placed in ordinary, and the *Vermont* to be fitted as a receiving ship. The *Tennessee* will not last longer than twelve months. The training vessel *Saratoga*, *Portsmouth* and *Jamestown* will soon have to be abandoned under the present law.

As the estimated cost of repairs of the *Colorado* is \$120,000, and of the *Vermont* \$9,821, the Department has decided that the *Vermont* be immediately fitted out as a receiving ship, and that materials of any kind from the *Colorado*, that can be made use of, be utilized in the execution of the work; that on the completion of it the *Colorado* be stripped of all work that can be hereafter used in the repair of other vessels and then appraised and sold. The *Wabash* with a house over her will last some years longer as a receiving ship. The *Franklin*, with some repairs, will render efficient service as a receiving ship at Norfolk for some time to come. It is doubtful if the *Lackawanna* can be repaired at the expiration of her present cruise. In less than three years the repairs that will be needed on the *Ponchatran* will be such as to necessitate condemning her under the present law. The probable life of the *Tennessee* will not extend beyond 12 months, when she will be past repairing. The time is rapidly approaching when the work wanted on the *Saratoga*, *Portsmouth* and *Jamestown* will exceed the limit allowed by law.

During the year the double-turreted monitors *Puritan*, *Terror*, *Amphitrite* and *Monadnock* have been successfully launched. A strong argument is made against closing any of our Navy-yards.

"Nearly every civilized nation on the face of the earth is outstripping us in naval supremacy, and yet, in the face of all this, we are not only doing nothing towards putting our Navy-yards in condition for active service, should an emergency arise, but it is proposed, absolutely, to close some of them. I sincerely trust that, if it shall be decided to close any of our Navy-yards, permanently, Congress, at least, will grant the money that I have asked for, to buy tools and put all the yards in condition for iron shipbuilding."

With the present plant on hand for such purposes, and an additional outlay of \$150,000, the Navy-yards at Portsmouth, Boston, New York, League Island, Norfolk, Mare Island and Pensacola could be put in condition to build any vessel that is now building or any vessel that might be built hereafter. Strenuous objection is made to the recommendations of the Navy-yard Commission turning over certain work from the Bureau of Construction to the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and the Commissioners' recommendations are criticized in detail. The report concludes with a statement of views as to the best method of education for the future naval constructor. The plan here advocated is to commence by appointing to the position of shipwright apprentice young men who have a first-class common school education, and who, after three or four years of practical training in our Navy-yards, could be examined competitively, and three selected annually to be sent to the Naval Academy for fur-

ther study in the higher branches of mathematics, mechanics, and the French language; after being graduated from there, they should be sent abroad and entered at the Royal College, Greenwich, for a full course in naval architecture.

The following naval constructors retire at the dates given, viz.:

Naval Constructors.	
George W. Munch	June 22, 1887.
George R. Boush	Jan. 17, 1888.
James H. Hook	Jan. 17, 1889.
Wm. L. Minton	Dec. 4, 1891.
R. W. Steele	April 13, 1893.
Thomas E. Webb	May 29, 1894.
F. L. Fernald	Nov. 11, 1897.
Wm. H. Varney	April 19, 1900.
Philip Hichborn	March 4, 1901.
S. D. Wilson	May 11, 1902.

Assistant Naval Constructors.	
G. F. Mallett	Oct. 23, 1894.
J. P. Hancock	May 21, 1904.
J. B. Hoover	June 23, 1898.
Joseph Feaster	Aug. 5, 1899.
R. Gatwood	Sept. 25, 1901.
Frances T. Bowie	Oct. 7, 1902.
J. L. Shock	March 3, 1904.
J. L. Linnard	Sept. 27, 1902.
J. J. Woodward	Oct. 2, 1902.

It is recommended that two or three assistant naval constructors be appointed at once from those passing a satisfactory examination. The detail of assistant naval constructors to superintend the construction of the cruisers leaves no assistants for duty at any Navy-yard, except New York and California, while there should be one at Portsmouth, Boston and Norfolk. The numbers of the corps should be limited to 11 naval constructors and 11 assistant naval constructors, and that they be commissioned, and by that means relieved from the uncertainty of tenure by which they hold office. The anomaly of an officer having relative rank, wearing the uniform and being without a commission, the report states, does not exist in any other corps of the Naval Service.

NAVAL BUREAU EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.

Commodore Earl English, in his annual report, states that 74 vessels have been equipped during the year at a cost of \$57,532.04 for labor and \$491,771.11 for material. \$896,000 is asked for the coming year, and \$113,000 additional to complete the ironclads, the new cruisers, and the despatch boat. \$346,533.08 has been paid for 44,977 tons of coal. The contemplated establishment of a coaling station at Magdalena Bay, Lower California, has been abandoned, the Mexican Government having refused permission to land coal in that locality for the use of our cruisers. The present coaling station at Pichilique will therefore have to be retained.

In the smith and chain shops a number of experiments have been made during the year with low grade steel of different qualities, to determine its welding properties, with a view of its use in the manufacture of chain cables. Recent experiments with steel procured from a manufacturer of Pittsburgh have given most satisfactory results. In a test of twelve triplets of this steel 1 1/2 inch, seven of them broke through the butt, bearing a strain nearly equal to the standard proof for 1 3/4 inch iron, while the others gave way in the weld with a strain equal to the standard proof for iron of that size. A steel cable, 30 fathoms, 1 1/2 inch bar, is being made for issue to some vessel for trial; 1800 fathoms of chain cable have been manufactured during the year.

In the galley shop one large range, double front, has been manufactured and placed on board the *Trenton*, after trial on board the *Vermont*, and two of smaller size on the *Wyandott* and the U. S. Fish Commission steamer *Albatross*. The commodore recommends that this range be adopted for general use in the Service.

Congress appropriated for the current fiscal year for the construction of the wharf for rigging and sail loft, and for a drill hall on Coasters' Harbor Island, \$46,000. Under this appropriation contracts were made which have nearly exhausted the whole appropriation, and the bureau asks for an additional appropriation of \$55,000.

In regard to the training-ships Commodore English states that they are in very bad condition, notwithstanding that costly repairs have been made from time to time. The Bureau recommends that authority be asked from Congress to build two wooden vessels in our Navy Yards for this service of 900 tons each. The Bureau suggests that the construction of these vessels would only necessitate an appropriation for labor, as there is plenty of material on hand which can be utilized for this purpose. In June 30, 1882, there were 6,640 enlisted men in the Navy, exclusive of boys, and during the past year 5,064 were enlisted to replace deficiencies caused by death, desertion and discharge.

The report recommends that special provision be made to supply the Coast Survey, Fish Commission and Naval Academy. The "conduct reports" continue to show a marked improvement in the conduct of enlisted men, and the number of desertions have become very small. At the close of the fiscal year 1,136 boys were in the Service, 647 on the training ships and 489 on board 19 cruising vessels. The training-ship *New Hampshire*, stationed at headquarters, Coasters' Harbor Island, is employed in preparing the boys for the more advanced instructions and exercises on board the *Saratoga*, *Portsmouth* and *Jamestown*. When sufficiently qualified the boys are transferred to regular cruising vessels, where they remain until they become of age. The reports of commanding officers regarding the apprentices under their command shows commendable progress in the training of the boys and in the system adopted. In view of the requests from commanding officers for more boys, it is recommended that the law be so modified as to authorize the enlistment of 1,000 boys annually. From present experience the Bureau is satisfied that the time is not far distant when the Service will be amply supplied with a class of young and intelligent sailors, who will be a pride to the nation, and should the emergency arise, will prove themselves an honor to the country. 227,080 lbs. of manila, 142,450 lbs. hemp, 3,593 lbs. hide, and 35,195 lbs. of wire rope have been manufactured. 591,385 lbs. of iron have been manufactured, plate-iron for galley and trams, and 12 rollers for bending boiler-plates forged. A change of two scrap furnaces to blast furnaces has resulted in a much better quality of iron.

THE BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

The Chief of the Bureau of Navigation reports that the compass in use being found defective and requiring frequent repairs, a new form of float has been adopted, a sapphire cap substituted for one of agate, the number of needles increased to four, and the compass, as modified, will have greater directive force and increased sensibility.

In order to prepare naval officers generally for the transition from wooden to iron and steel ships, and to aid the inquiry into the subject of the magnetism of ships, new forms for reports of compass deviations have been substituted for those formerly in use. From the commanding officers of many of the vessels in commission satisfactory observations have been received. An estimate is submitted for the erection of a simple and inexpensive structure of non-magnetic material in which to test the compasses. The work of determining longitudes begun under the direction of Commander F. M. Green is being continued under Lieut.-Commander C. H. Davis. The *Trenton* has been lighted throughout with electricity on the Edison system. As this is the first experiment her commanding officer has been directed to report in detail upon the practical effects of the routine work of a ship of war upon this system of lighting, and upon its efficiency and cost in comparison with other methods.

As a measure of economy mineral oil has been adopted for lighting the receiving and stationary ships. By making use of

the contracts of the Light House Board our vessels are not only supplied with better qualities of oil, but at lower prices than could otherwise be obtained. An appropriation is asked to publish in convenient form such information obtained from leading professional periodicals and from other sources as will be of value to naval officers, to the merchant marine and to the shipbuilding interests of the country. It is only by republishing extracts from the large number of periodicals devoted to professional matters that a knowledge of the changes constantly going on in the naval profession can be supplied to our vessels of war.

The books in the library have been rearranged and a catalogue nearly completed. It is asked that \$5,000 be appropriated to purchase indispensable professional books; that the restrictions on binding be removed and authority given to exchange duplicates. Under the heading of "Regulations to Prevent Collisions at Sea" and "Hydrography," Capt. Walker says:

"I desire to renew the suggestion made in former reports, that Congress be requested to adopt the Revised International Regulations for preventing collisions at sea, and thus do away with the confusion which now exists, in consequence of the differences between the Regulations adopted by all other maritime nations and the laws of the United States, and which is likely to cause loss of life and property. In connection with the rules for preventing collisions at sea, I desire to again call attention to the importance of modifying (so far as inland navigation is concerned, Rules 17 and 20, for preventing collisions on water, chapter 5, page 818 Revised Statutes of the United States, second edition, 1875. These rules give vessels of shallow draft, propelled by sails, the right to hold their course in the narrow channels of our bays and rivers, which in many instances have been deepened at great expense; and require steamers of the heaviest draft and largest size to keep out of the way. To comply with these rules is often impracticable, and the attempt to do so results in collision or in the grounding of the deeper draft vessel; in either case causing delay and loss to owners and underwriters. I would respectfully recommend such modifications to Rules 17 and 20 as will ensure in deep narrow channels the right of way to the deep draft ship, in localities where light draft vessels will not be liable to injury by using shoaler water."

The survey of the West Coast of Mexico and Central America has been continued by Commander Philip and the officers of the *Ranger*. The survey has been completed as far as the Gulf of Fonseca, and plates of this part of the work are being engraved. Work on this survey is progressing South and East of the Gulf of Fonseca under Commander Clark, who relieved Commander Philip on the 6th of October last. Commander Kellogg, in the *Tallapoosa*, searched for reported dangers in the Yucatan passage off Cape San Antonio, Island of Cuba. The examination proved that the dangers do not exist. Commander Wildes, in the *Pacific*, found and located Marion Rock, which from its uncertain position had been considered dangerous to the navigation of the Straits of Florida. Commander Reed and the officers of the *Alliance* surveyed the entrance to Tampico, Mexico, and the river as far as that city. Commander Barker, in the *Enterprise*, without any appreciable delay on his way to the East Indies, ran a line of deep-sea soundings across the Atlantic Ocean to the Cape Verde Islands, thence to the Cape of Good Hope. Soundings were also made off the Coast of Madagascar, in the Mozambique Channel, and across the Indian Ocean.

Poverty prevents the issue of the notices to mariners until they are too late to be of any use. In continuation of the scheme proposed and begun by Lieut. Maury, the suggestion as to the publication of a weekly wind and current chart, to contain information strictly nautical in character, is a practical one, and is recommended. It is recommended that the work of the Hydrographic Office in future should be more especially directed to the production of new charts from surveys made by our own officers, and attention is called to the necessity of making new surveys of portions of the North Coast of South America, of the Island of San Domingo, and of various reported dangers in the Pacific Ocean. The charts of these localities are very imperfect, and are known to be incorrect.

A large number of nautical instruments belonging to the Bureau have been examined and tested at the Observatory. This examination has developed the existence in many of the instruments of serious defects which render them unfit for issue to the Service.

An appropriation is asked to print the Observatory publications that have been ready for several years, and for the erection of the new buildings for the Observatory on the site selected. Of the transit of Venus the report says: "The observations for the recent transit of Venus were made by the parties at the stations mentioned in my last report, under instructions from the Commission provided for by Congress, and of which the Superintendent of the Naval Observatory is the chairman. The sky was perfectly clear at half the stations on the day of the transit; at the others the work was more or less interfered with by clouds, but at no one station was there complete failure."

REPORT OF THE NAVAL BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the annual report of this bureau, and also to transmit estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883:

1. Fuel, tools, material and labor, small arms and machine guns and machine tools, \$463,210.
2. General repairs and a new iron powder boat, \$15,900.
3. Freight and miscellaneous expenses, \$5,000.
4. Civil establishment at Navy-yard, \$13,244.60.
5. General expenses for the torpedo station and purchase of a torpedo boat, etc., \$105,000.
6. To complete the ordnance outfit of the four new steel cruisers, \$419,027.
7. To supply the ordnance outfits of the monitors *Puritan*, *Terror*, *Amphitrite*, and *Monadnock*, \$1,073,000.
8. For modern guns, carriages, and ammunition for the rearmament of the Navy, \$299,400. Total \$2,710,571.60. The work of preparation of type guns of high power has progressed as fast as the very great difficulties encountered in procuring a proper quality of steel would admit. Of the forgings ordered in the preceding fiscal year only two sets have been received of quality suitable for making guns, and these have been taken in hand at the Ordnance Department of the Washington Navy-yard and pushed on as fast as possible. These guns are of 6-inch calibre, and will represent the hoop and the wire-wound systems. The former will be completed very shortly, and with it will be settled all questions of kind of powder, weight of charge, and projectile for the Navy 6-inch guns.

The bureau was not so fortunate with its orders placed in the United States for the manufacture of tubes for 8-inch guns, the steel makers in our country not having thus far been able to deliver any forgings of this size. There is some prospect, however, of one being received ere long, and if it passes inspection, more can probably be obtained. In the meantime, with the assistance of a gun (designed by the late Commo. Jeffers), which the bureau has lengthened to 30 calibre, very important progress has been made towards the determination of the character of powder suitable for use in the 6 and 8-inch calibres.

Through the exertions of Lt.-Comdr. Wm. N. Folger, in charge of the naval experimental battery, a class of powder has been obtained perfect which gives very gratifying results in the gun mentioned, and there seems to be no reason to doubt that it will be entirely successful in the bore of the regular service 6-inch gun behind 100 pounds of shot. The pressures thus far obtained are very moderate, not exceeding 15 tons per square inch, and the velocities are high—2,093 feet per second. With such results already attained, the bureau feels no apprehension concerning the powder for 6-inch and 8-inch guns, and this in itself is a great step towards success.

Standard drawings having been prepared for service high power guns for 8-inch to 10 1/2 inch calibre, the bureau has been enabled to order forgings for the battery of the *Chicago*, and these are now being manufactured. If they prove to be of suitable quality, the machine-finishing will be undertaken at once. As was predicted, very considerable delay has been experienced in the production of forgings, and it was found necessary to order those for the 8-inch guns to be made abroad. The attempt to obtain a suitable quality of high grade wire for winding guns has been attended with difficulty and delay. Such wire has not been manufactured in this country, and offers great difficulties at the commencement of this matter is still pending, as the bureau has not yet been able to find a firm which can certainly execute the work. It is believed, however, that progress can be made in this direction ere long.

The determination of a suitable model of carriage for the high power guns has engaged a great part of the bureau's attention,

and several forms have been tried, all with good success. It is found possible to check the recoil of the 6-inch gun now at the experimental battery within about fourteen inches, and that is less than would be judicious in service. There is no doubt of the production of suitable and strong carriages.

Experiments have been commenced with steel armor-piercing projectiles, both forged and unalloyed. Varying results have been obtained, the best being the performance of an unhammered cast-steel 6-inch shell, which passed through ten inches of iron backed by twenty inches of oak and twelve feet of earth, being upset only one-tenth of an inch. This was considered quite successful for a new branch of manufacture. The bureau has ordered two experimental compound armor plates (from two celebrated Sheffield firms), and will use them in grading and determining the qualities of armor piercing projectiles.

At the ordnance department of the Washington Navy-yard the bureau has inaugurated a course of practical instruction for seamen gunners. The course embraces the preparation of ammunition, mechanics, carpentry and laboratory work, and it is hoped that it will be effective in increasing the usefulness of such of our young seamen as select the ordnance branch for a specialty.

A great deal of attention has been given to designs of monitor turret, and several have been perfected which it is thought will unite the advantages of moderate sized, sufficient interior space and convenience for manipulating the guns.

The carriages and internal gun fittings have been considerably advanced, and all these designs are in a sufficiently forward state for the present.

The three Hotchkiss revolving cannon of 47 m. m. ordered last year have been recently received, and will soon be put adrift. Of course many more machine cannon are needed, as the number carried by ships of war is constantly increasing. The bureau has ordered from Mr. Hotchkiss two single shot and anti-torpedo guns as types of this class. One is to be a 6-pounder and one a 4-pounder. These pieces are coming prominently forward at present, and will probably form a very efficient part of the defense against anti-mine torpedoes, and will be much employed in engagements between ships, as they have high ballistic power. The pieces (recently pivoted) are fired from the shoulder, no recoil being allowed.

Experiments with volley fire from Gatling guns (referred to in the last report) have been pursued, and considerable light has been thrown on the behavior of this gun at sea. More extended trial and constant practice is necessary in order to develop their true value and assign them their proper place in naval armaments. A new and improved feed for this gun has lately been devised by the company.

SMALL ARMS.

Magazine small arms are still in a state of transition, and new models and devices are constantly coming forward. What is called the "left hand movement" for loading and extracting is now being developed, and as it adapts itself to the easiest and most natural movements of the arms and hands increased rapidity and facility of manipulation will result. No military rifle of the kind are yet on the market, but it is probable that they will be soon. The bureau is observing all changes and advances that take place in these matters.

ELECTRIC SEARCH LIGHTS—TORPEDOES.

During the year the bureau has been able to order a few of the celebrated Maignan projectors from Messrs. Sautter, Lemonnier and Co., of Paris. One of these powerful lights, of the largest size, will be sent to the torpedo station for the purpose of experiment and instruction, and the others will be equipped with dynamo and engine and issued to the service. They are considered to be a powerful factor in defense against torpedoes, and are also very useful for a variety of military purposes on shipboard.

Since the last report experiments have been continued at the Washington Navy-yard on the rocket torpedo, and some experience has been gained.

In pursuance of the intent of an act of Congress, passed during the last session, concerning a competitive trial of torpedoes adapted to naval warfare, notices were sent by this bureau to the principal manufacturers of torpedoes both in this country and Europe. Replies from all of them are not yet in. The importance of having a sufficient number of light and very swift boats from which to launch offensive torpedoes is well known to the department, and it is anticipated that Congress be again urged to appropriate for one to be purchased abroad from one of the firms which has most experience in the building of such vessels.

THE TORPEDO STATION.

Under the energetic supervision of Captain T. O. Selfridge, has given the usual amount of instruction to officers of the Navy, and the designing and construction of gun-cotton spar torpedoes for ships and boats has been successfully accomplished. This material will soon be put adrift as far as the store of gun-cotton now on hand will allow. Work on the plant for manufacturing gun-cotton has been pushed rapidly forward through the exertions of Captain Selfridge, and there is every prospect of the Navy being able soon to manufacture its own gun cotton. We cannot over-estimate the importance of this most useful explosive, and the department is to be congratulated upon having introduced its manufacture for military purposes in this country.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

MONTGOMERY SICARD, Chief of Bureau.

THE U. S. MARINE CORPS.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of the condition of the U. S. Marine Corps.

On October 1, 1883 there were 1,987 enlisted men in the corps, 883 of whom were on board ships in commission, and 1,004 doing duty at the several shore stations. During the past year there have been 846 enlistments, 131 re-enlistments, 431 discharges, 16 deaths and 564 desertions.

I urgently invite attention to my report of last year in reference to an increase of privates, as great inconvenience continues to be felt for want of them. At the Navy-yard and on board of vessels in commission there is a demand for more men, which I am unable to supply. The service suffers accordingly. No other action than an increase of appropriation is needed, the number required being already allowed by law. I hope that Congress, at this session, may consent to give me this increase.

Congress at its last session having authorized the appointment of eight more 3d lieutenants, with the understanding that the whole number provided for by law, should hereafter be appointed, I have agreeably to your instructions caused the estimates to be made for thirty 3d lieutenants, as formerly. An appropriation for barracks and quarters at the Norfolk Navy-yard is urgently needed. A large building in a suitable position, now there, can easily be converted into a commodious barracks building, and quarters for officers can be built upon several vacant spaces in the Navy-yard. An estimate for this will be submitted.

The reports of inspections at the different posts and of guards of vessels returning from cruises, made by the adjutant and inspector, show an excellent state of efficiency and discipline, which my own personal inspection at the posts confirms. The officers are zealous and attentive to duty and the men (though not enough in number to do all that is required of them) are yet willing and subordinate, and elicit much praise whenever they appear in public or are called on in any emergency.

I trust that the regulations drawn up by the recent Naval Board convened for that purpose may be approved, as they are greatly needed to properly define our duties on shore and afloat. The recent appointment of officers from the Naval Academy is a long desired step in advance, and is one which it is believed will have excellent results for the service at large.

Recruiting has been carried on at Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Mare Island, Cal., with moderate success during the past year. In all, 886 privates have been enlisted, of whom many are now rendering efficient service. The limited number of men available, now-war, forces the sending to sea of those who have not been a sufficient time enlisted to be well drilled soldiers. Men ought to be one year in garrison before joining a ship for sea service. Every effort is required to instruct the men in target practice, and with good results.

In consequence of an epidemic of yellow fever at the Navy yard and recreation at Pensacola, Fla., the detachment serving at that yard has been moved into camp some miles distant, after sustaining a loss of five privates. It is now free from disease, and it is hoped, may continue so until frost sets in. 1st Lieutenant A. S. Taylor, in command of this detachment, deserves much credit for his efficient and officerlike conduct in this emergency.

One captain has been retired and one 1st lieutenant has resigned. With the consequent promotions, no other changes have taken place in the active list other than the appointment of the 2d lieutenants before mentioned.

The annual estimates for the support of the Corps were forwarded to the Navy Department on the 28th of September last. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. G. McCRAWLEY, Colonel, Commandant.

DAHLGREN'S RAID INTO RICHMOND.

We find the following, by A. W. Tourgee, in that excellent weekly magazine, the *Continent*, of which he is the editor:

A writer in the *New York Times*, of the 14th of October, says:

"There was a detachment of the Harris Light Cavalry with Col. Ulrich Dahlgren's famous 'five hundred' that was made up from different regiments. He led them inside the city limits of Richmond on that dark and terrible night, March 1, 1864, and they were the first Union troops that entered Richmond, anything to the contrary notwithstanding."

"Anything to the contrary notwithstanding," the writer is, we think, mistaken. At the time of the battle of Chancellorsville, and for some months before, it was the writer's ill luck to be an inhabitant of Libby prison. From its windows he witnessed the widespread demoralization that occurred. The troops who had guarded the prison were relieved and their places supplied by an untrained cripple brigade from the government offices and about town generally. They were a prattling, tattling lot of old fellows, who were badly scared and believed that the hour of fate had come. One night, perhaps that of the 4th or 5th of May, 1863, they told us that the Yankee cavalry was raiding round the city and that their camp-fires were distinctly visible from commanding points in town. The next morning a young lieutenant belonging to a Michigan regiment was brought to the prison, who had been captured after a sharp resistance—not merely inside the outworks of Richmond, but in its very streets. One of our guards—a grave, friendly man whom we have met since those days—has frequently told us that the young officer's horse fell with him almost in sight of the windows of Libby. Unfortunately the journal kept at the time is not accessible, and we cannot remember his name. We remember well, however, his bright, flushed face, and his desperate desire that his commander might know what he had learned, that instead of going around the city he might with impunity assault and capture it with half his force. The prisoners in Libby had just been paroled on the plea of immediate exchange, but in reality to prevent an outbreak. But for this parole there would have been an outbreak that night in order to carry the news of the city's extremity to the raiding force in our vicinity. There is no doubt that this young officer and his little squad were the first Federal soldiers to enter Richmond voluntarily. His name has escaped our memory, but he was the son of a prominent officer of the Army, who had run away from school to enlist and had won promotion by his courage. Perhaps Gen. Joe Coburn, of Indianapolis, or some other of our prison companions of that time, may remember more of the details. It may be that the young officer is yet alive, or some of the men who were with him. At any rate, the question ought to be mooted and the facts established beyond doubt while the witnesses are still able to testify.

SOLDIERS TEMPERANCE UNION.

THE "Soldiers Temperance Union" at Washington Barracks, to which we have heretofore referred, is exciting much interest at other military posts, and the following letter is an indication of the progress of the movement:

PORT TOTTEN, October 25.

Quartermaster Sergeant Wm. Allen, President S. T. U., Wash. in/on Barracks, D. C.:

In the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of October 20, I read a letter from Regular, giving an account of the "Soldiers Temperance Union," organized March 21. During my assignment at Fort Pembina, Dakota, I organized a soldiers' temperance society, that helped our men. I find at this post a lodge of Good Templars. They have done good, but I find so many who have failed in keeping their obligations; who by their failure are now beyond our reach. I would be pleased to hear from you in regard to your modes and the results of your movement. We ought to be able to reach more of the men who have a desire to reform, but lack the moral power to give them success. Our pledge at Pembina was in regard to time, a matter of choice by the party saving the soldiers from intemperance who live in barracks. Most truly yours,

G. W. COLLIER, Post Chaplain, U. S. A.

ANSON MILLS WOVEN CARTRIDGE BELT.

Major Anson Mills' Cartridge Belt continues to meet with favor, and the sale has compelled an increase of facilities for its manufacture. The manufactory at Worcester, Mass., has been removed to a better building, and a building is in process of erection at El Paso, Texas. Through the recommendation of General A. V. Kantz, U. S. A., who is now in Europe, the Prussian War Department at Berlin have ordered a few of the woven cartridge belts now used by the U. S. Army for experimental trial with a view to their adoption in the German army. The State of Kansas has made requisition on the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army, for the belt for adoption as a part of the equipment of its militia instead of the cartridge-box. The requisition has been honored and the issue will be made. The militia of the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona have been equipped with the woven belts for some time. Some time ago the commanding officer of the Brooklyn Navy-yard ordered 200 of the woven cartridge belts for experimental trial in the Navy, and a recent order for a much larger number indicates that they have proven sufficiently satisfactory to warrant the prediction of their exclusive adoption by our Navy in the near future.

MILITARY ORDER LOYAL LEGION.

At a meeting of the Massachusetts Commandery held at Boston Nov. 7, Captain E. A. Albee, U. S. V., and Doctor J. R. Deane, formerly A. A. Surgeon, U. S. N., were elected members. At a meeting of the Illinois Commandery at Chicago Nov. 7, Colonel Michael V. Sheridan, U. S. A., and Lieutenant J. O. Durkin, U. S. V., were elected members. This Commandery is meeting with a full measure of success.

At a meeting of the New York Commandery held at New York City November 7, the following were elected members: For the 1st Class: Lieut. Col. Robert Avery, U. S. A., retired; Civil Engineer, Franklin D. Criddle, U. S. N.; Brevet Lieut. Col. (Major U. S. A.) Edwin D. Judd, U. S. V.; 1st Lieut. Wm. H. H. Lintner, U. S. V.; Brevet Major General Wagner Wayne, U. S. A.; Brevet Major Charles J. C. Ball, U. S. V.; Lieut. Col. Edward L. Gaul, U. S. V.; 1st Lieutenant Joseph F. Moore, U. S. V.; Brevet Lieut. Col. Edward C. Kemble, U. S. V.; Col. Benjamin F. Gott, U. S. V.; Lieut. Col. Edgar P. Hill, U. S. V.; 1st Lieut. John D. Probst, U. S. V.; 1st Lieut. Charles W. Whipple, U. S. A. For the 2d Class: Mr. John H. Stevenson, Jr., Capt. D. B. Harmony, U. S. N., has been transferred from this Commandery to that of the District of Columbia.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Charles Scribner's Sons have just issued a neat new edition in gray cloth and four volumes, of the works of Ik Marvel (Donald G. Mitchell), viz: "Reveries of a Bachelor," "Dream Life," "Wet Day at Edgewood," and "Seven Stories." We need not commend it to the middle-aged reader, for if his old edition is worn out, he will buy this new one without suggestion. But to the younger generation, to whom Ik Marvel may be a stranger, we say make at once the acquaintance of this gentle hearted philosopher, and you will find it fast ripening to firm friendship. His genial pages should be put upon your shelves between those of Charles Lamb and Souvestre, to both of whom he seems akin, and whenever you would be cheered by a gentle humor and warmed by a tender sentiment to which "nothing human can be strange," take down your Ik Marvel.

William Swinton, well known as the war correspondent of the *New York Times*, and more recently as a writer of school text-books, has begun the publication of a weekly, called *Swinton's Story-Teller*, and consisting exclusively of choicest complete tales—from four to six in each issue. Rev. Edward Everett Hale, who contributes to the first number of the *Story-Teller*, says: "I am glad you are going to make such a weekly. I have been for a long time advising and prophesying the formation of a magazine for stories only." Mark Twain writes: "I am sure the *Story-Teller* is based upon a sound idea, for the reason that I (who am a prolific source of sound ideas), have wondered, many a time, why somebody didn't start just that kind of a periodical, and so achieve swift and certain prosperity." Mr. Swinton's idea is an excellent one, and he will have the assistance in carrying it out of some of the best writers of stories in the country.

Three interesting and useful pamphlets have recently been issued from the Naval Intelligence Office of the Navy Department. The first contains "Observations upon the Korean Coast, Japanese Korean Ports and Siberia," made during a journey from the Asiatic Station to the U. S. through Siberia and Europe, June 3 to September 8, 1882, by Lieutenant B. H. Buckingham and Ensign G. O. Foulk and Walter McLean, U. S. Navy. The second treats of "The War on the Pacific Coast of South America between Chile and the Allied Republics of Peru and Bolivia," by Lieutenant T. B. M. Mason, U. S. Navy. Lieutenant Mason's excellent review of the war is derived from personal observation, and from official reports and notes by officers of the Navy on duty in the vicinity of the scene of hostilities. The third, "Operations of the French Navy during the recent War with Tunis," is a translation from L'Année Maritime, by Lieutenant M. Fisher Wright, U. S. Navy.

The Report of the Commissioner of Education for 1881, a copy of which has just reached us from the Government printing office, is a voluminous work of 840 pages, including index, and contains a fund of interesting matter, statistical tables, etc.

A Roster of the Army, showing the several Divisions and Departments, their commanders, the regiments serving in each, forts garrisoned and ungarrisoned, post office addresses, telegraph stations, etc., has just been issued, covering the latest changes. It is a comprehensive and useful document.

Mr. Francis D. Clark has prepared a history of the 1st Regiment of New York Volunteers, commanded by Colonel J. D. Stevenson during their service in California in 1847-8. A record is presented of the names of the members of the regiment, a list of the survivors, and a retrospect of their doings on the Pacific coast after their long voyage from New York round Cape Horn. It is an interesting compilation.

The Magazine of American History for November, issued on Thursday of this week, contains an interesting leading article by Judge-Advocate Asa Bird Gardner, LL. D., on "The Last Cantonment of the Main Continental Army of the Revolution."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NAVY asks the meaning of the term "triplets" as used by the Navy Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting. Ans.—It means three links of a chain cut off for testing.

J. V. R.—Lieutenant A. W. Vogdes, 5th U. S. Artillery, is stationed at Fort Monroe, Va.

X. Y. Z. asks: "Was John Randolph, of Virginia, the great statesman, ever married?" Ans.—No, he was never married. If he had had a good wife, she would have cured him of some of his eccentricities.

DESIDERIUM asks: 1. Should the file-closers at press parade come to a support arms, or remain at the carry arms, the command being given by the company commander after the company has been dressed or aligned? 2. What position should a sentinel assume when turning over orders, he being dismounted and armed with a sabre only? Ans.—1. Remains at carry. 2. The two sentries cross sabres after the manner of "arms port."

A. O. S. asks: Will you let me know whether the term of enlistments in the 7th N. Y. is five or seven years? Ans.—We have inquired into the matter, and find that, under the provisions of the Code, which makes the matter optional, the company commanders of the 7th have agreed not to enlist anybody for less than seven years. This is to prevent men, just when they begin to be useful soldiers, from entering the veteran corps on the expiration of a five years' enlistment.

H. P. asks how he can make application for a position as pay clerk in the Navy. Ans.—Paymasters in the Navy appoint their own clerks, subject to the approval of the Department; must apply directly to them.

CAVALRY.—The repeating shotgun, to which you refer, will not be on the market before February. The Spencer Arms Company has completed its factory at Windsor, Ct., which is now being equipped with special machinery made by the Pratt and Whitney Co., of Hartford.

W. S. asks what the pay of Classes 1, 2, and 3, re-enlisted men, is. Ans.—All men who enlist for three years, except officers' cooks, stewards, and servants, will receive, upon the expiration of their enlistments, if they shall so elect, continuous service certificates in lieu of the ordinary or honorable discharge. All persons holding continuous-service certificates will be entitled to receive for each continuous re-enlistment for three years, within three months from the date of their discharge, one dollar per month in addition to the pay prescribed for their several ratings; but a person failing to re-enlist within three months from the date of his discharge will cease to derive any advantage from his previous continuous enlistments. The pay table of petty officers and seamen was published in the JOURNAL last week (November 10).

J. M. B. asks if the whereabouts of Denis Keiffer, formerly of Bat. M., stationed at McPherson Bns., Atlanta, Ga., are known. Ans.—He is at present sergeant of Battery H, 5th Artillery, U. S. A., stationed at Governor's Island, N. Y. H.

W. C. T.—The address of Major Samuel E. St. Onge Chopleau (his proper name in full), as last given, is Ottawa, Canada. He was formerly captain 10th U. S. Infantry, under the name of St. Onge.

In our answer in last week's issue to Red Aorn, the concluding words should read and draw sword instead of at draw sword.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

CHICAGO, ILL., Oct. 17, 1883.

Brigadier General Drum, A. G., U. S. Army:

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit for the information of the General of the Army, this my annual report, accompanied by the reports of the Department Commanders, and the report of the Commanding Officer District of New Mexico. These reports give in detail the operations of the troops for the past year, and contain so many suggestions and recommendations pertinent to the discipline and administration of this command, that I am left but little to say beyond what they have presented. There have been many difficulties in the Division during the past year, but none of a serious nature. The outlook is favorable for a peaceful condition for the coming one. Since my last annual report, dated October 20, 1883, no change has taken place in the organization of the Division, which consists of the Departments of Dakota, the Platte, the Missouri and Texas.

[A statement is here given of the organization of these Departments and the troops doing duty in them, aggregating 14,343 officers and men and 154 Indian scouts, viz.: Department Dakota, 4,491; Platte, 2,867; Missouri, 4,493; Texas, 2,492.]

The troops in the Department of Dakota have been very active in controlling incursions from Canadian Indians and half-breeds who cross the boundary line for hunting, trading, or horse stealing purposes. They have been met each time by the troops and arrested or driven over the border, with the loss, occasionally, of some of their property, and when they had erected tents they were burned. I am led to believe that in the course of time these predatory incursions will cease. The Northern Pacific Railroad has been completed, which now gives to that large territorial command a speedy means of transportation from its eastern to its western boundary lines. The post of Fort Stevenson and the Camp at Bad Lads were abandoned during the year, having fulfilled all the conditions for which they were established.

Military affairs in the Department of the Platte have been peaceful during the past year. The posts of Fort Hall and Fort Cameron were abandoned as it was thought that the settlements about them had grown so strong that the population needed no further protection. Forts McKinney, Laramie, Robinson, and Niobrara are the picket posts in this Department; they are near the Indians and can be rapidly reinforced from the stations along the Union Pacific Railroad. Fort McKinney covers the extensive cattle range east of the Big Horn Mountains, including Powder River. Forts Laramie and Robinson are sentinels over the large collection of Indians at the Pine Ridge Agency, and Fort Niobrara has the same bearing on the Rosebud Agency. The recommendations of Captain Adams on re-enlistments, presented in the report from the Department of the Platte, are worthy of careful consideration.

In the Department of the Missouri to watch the Navajos and Mescaleros has required considerable activity from the troops, and last fall the raid of the Apaches in Arizona was followed by the operations of a command, under Lieutenant Colonel George A. Forsyth, in the southwestern corner of New Mexico, to protect and guard the settlers in that section and in Arizona on the adjacent border, the details of which will be found, as well as all other movements of troops in the Department, fully set forth in the Department commander's report. The ugly difficulty in the Creek Nation which threatened bloodshed was quieted by sending troops to Okmulgee, where subsequently commissioners came and settled on terms of peace to which both sides agreed. We have at the town of Okmulgee a small force, and will for some time be obliged to maintain it at that point in the Creek Nation. The school of application for infantry and cavalry, at Fort Leavenworth has succeeded admirably, and its value as a good practical school will soon be felt in the Army. I fully endorse the recommendations of General Pope about the school.

There has been unusual quiet in the Department of Texas, and the use of troops for protection against Indians will soon cease, but new interests are growing up by the construction of new lines of railroads into Mexico, and the International line of the Rio Grande does now and will continue to demand our attention. The post of Fort Duncan and a few minor camps have been given up during the past year.

In reference to desertion, in my opinion, the excess beyond the ordinary ratio comes from the mining, railroad, cattle, and agricultural development of what may be called the frontier. Many young men in the Eastern and Middle States, wanting to better their condition by getting out to the frontier, and not having money enough to reach this Eldorado, enlist in the Army for the purpose of getting there at the Government's expense. That is their real object. They get out to military posts in this way, and to make it more easy for their consciences in deserting their flag, they complain of the ration, the work they have to do, and then desert, thus accomplishing the object they had in view when they enlisted. The communities to which they go are in sympathy with this class, shield them, and do not consider it a crime to desert. It was the same in California in the old mining days, men enlisting in the East with no other object in view than to get out to the Pacific Coast, deserting on their arrival there and going to the mines.

For many years we have been obliged to keep a large number of small posts in the Indian country, which have greatly added to the cost of the service. The extension of railroads in all directions over the vast region between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains now affords an opportunity for concentration, and for some time the process of abandoning these small posts has been going on. In consequence the standard of discipline and efficiency are increased and economical results are anticipated.

Officers and men throughout the Division have taken the deepest interest in marksmanship, and the improvement shown by the reports is most gratifying. I cannot too earnestly recommend a continuance of the allowance of ammunition for target practice, and the liberal expenditure of money to carry out the prescribed rifle competitions will meet with the best results.

Generals Pope, Howard, Terry and Augur, have ably and economically administered their respective departments, and I herewith submit their annual reports for details of information.

The officers of the supply departments throughout the Division are entitled to credit for efficiency. The important branches of the service which are in their control, have been economically administered during the year, and the health and comfort of the officers and men thereby improved. I have the honor to be, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,

Lieut.-General Commanding.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS.

The report of General Wright, the Chief of Engineers, is a volume of 366 pages. It refers to the oft repeated and still unheeded argument, showing the necessities of sea coast defence, and says:

"Operations have been restricted to the preservation and repair of existing works, no appropriations for new works nor for the modification of existing works having been made during the past eight years."

An interesting summary of the operations of the Board of Engineers stationed at New York city, as contained in its last annual report, is submitted by General Wright. The Board reports that in its consideration of the question of coast defence it has not overlooked the necessity for the use of armor, and has prepared plans for two double turreted iron forts—one for each shore of the Narrows at the south entrance to New York Harbor—and has also suggested the application of the turret system to Boston and other harbors of leading commercial interest. These turrets, the Board reports, would form a necessary adjunct to the barbette system, and no ship yet built or designed could remain under their close fire long enough to do them damage. It reports satisfactory progress in the plans for electrical operating rooms and cable galleries for the most important sea coast works, and in the modification of designs for barbette batteries, made necessary by the more powerful armament of ships-of-war and the greatly increased penetration of projectiles.

The Board, in discussing torpedo defence, says, to make it successful, it is absolutely necessary to have a suitable supply of material on hand; the needful casemates, cable galleries, etc., in the forts for operating the mines when planted, and a sufficient force of engineer soldiers so well instructed in their duties as to be able to place the torpedoes in position before an enemy's fleet could arrive in front of the seaports. It recommends an appropriation of \$200,000 for the construction of casemates and galleries, and an increase of the engineer battalion to 737 men from the present force of 300.

The Board details the experiments conducted under its direction in submarine mining and with torpedoes, and with various explosives, in which it reports the attainment of satisfactory results, especially with the Sims moveable fish torpedo. During the past year Mr. Sims has completed one, and is now making two more torpedoes for the Government, each capable of carrying 11,000 feet of cable and about 300 lbs. of dynamite. About ten miles per hour has been obtained with the one mile boat, and when the motor is perfected a marked increase is expected. "This invention supplies a useful auxiliary to the stationary mines, and should form a part of the material provided for the defence of all our more important harbors."

General Wright invites attention to the statements made in the above mentioned report in the hope that their careful consideration by the War Department and by Congress may secure the means by liberal appropriations "for that improvement of our defensive system which is so imperatively demanded by the vast interests it is designed to protect."

Gen. Wright reports the prosecution of work on river and harbor improvements with the funds from the appropriations of the act of August, 1882, and from unexpended balances of previous appropriations. He submits the reports of the officers in charge of the various improvements on the amount and cost of the work already done under their direction, with their estimates—\$32,013,285 in all, distributed as follows:

Rivers and harbors of the Atlantic coast.....	\$10,732,300
Rivers and harbors of the Pacific coast.....	1,978,000
Rivers and harbors of the Gulf coast.....	3,854,600
Western rivers and harbors.....	9,083,435
Rivers and harbors of the lake region.....	6,374,900

The appropriations asked for sea coast defence are as follows: Portland, \$297,000; Portsmouth, \$86,000; Boston, \$300,000; New Bedford, \$30,000; Narragansett Bay, \$70,000; New York, \$955,000; Philadelphia, \$280,000; Baltimore, \$150,000; Washington, \$100,000; Hampton Roads, \$235,000; Charleston, S. C., \$90,000; Savannah, \$135,000; Cumberland Sound, \$50,000; Key West, \$76,000; Dry Tortugas, \$28,000; Pensacola, \$175,000; Mobile, \$125,000; New Orleans, \$98,000; Galveston, \$50,000; San Diego, Cal., \$70,000; San Francisco, \$230,000.

The importance of the Battalion of Engineers and of the Engineer School at Willet's Point are referred to at some length and an increase recommended of the battalion to the full number (752) now authorized by law. This would not only afford some reasonable ground for expecting that our harbors could be obstructed with torpedoes upon the arrival of a hostile fleet, but would also permit details of enlisted men to be sent to the several military departments to aid in the military surveys now in progress for the use of the troops operating against the Indians.

ENLISTMENTS IN THE NAVAL SERVICE.

An interesting case has just been decided by United States District Judge Addison Brown of the Southern District of New York, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, in which the following points are enunciated; First, That the Marine Corps constitutes a part of the Naval Service of the United States and does not belong to the military establishment. Second, That enlistments may be lawfully made into the Naval Service of minors of the age of 18 or upwards without the consent of parents or guardians, and minors thus enlisted cannot be released from such service. The following is the opinion;

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT S. D. OF NEW YORK.

In the matter of John J. Doyle.—*Habeas Corpus*.

Brown, J.—The petition for *habeas corpus* presented by John Doyle states that his son John J. Doyle is restrained of his liberty, in the Marine Corps, on the U. S. Steamship *Vandalia*, and that his son enlisted without the consent of his parents in the Marine Corps, in August, 1882, then being a minor under the age of 21 years. From the further affidavit of the father, made part of the petition of consent, it appears that his son was born on the 28th of March, 1863.

The return of the commandant of the detachment of marines on the *Vandalia*, sets forth, that the said John J. Doyle is a corporal and was duly enlisted into the Marine Corps of the Naval Service of the United States on August 23, 1882, and that he then declared that he was born March 28, 1860.

The truth of the affidavit of the father being admitted by the parties, it appears that Doyle, at the time of the enlistment was between nineteen and twenty years of age.

The ground of discharge relied on is that the Marine Corps belongs to the military service, and not to the Navy. Section 1117 of the Revised Statutes prohibits the enlistment of any person under twenty-one years of age into the military service of the United States, without the written consent of his parents or guardians. Sec. 1608 provides that "enlistments into the Marine Corps shall be for a period of not less than five years." Sec. 1419, as amended by the Act of May 12, 1879, provides that "Minors between the ages of 15 and 18 years shall not be enlisted for the Naval service, without the consent of their parents or guardians." Section 1418, as amended by that act, provides that "boys between the ages of 15 and 18 years may be enlisted to serve in the Navy until they shall arrive at the age of 21 years; other persons may be enlisted to serve for a period not exceeding five years, unless sooner discharged by the direction of the President." Section 1420 provides that "no minor under the age of 15 years, no insane or intoxicated person, and no deserter from the naval or military service of the United States shall be enlisted in the naval service," and Sec. 1624, Article 19, provides for the punishment by Court martial of any officer violating the provision last quoted.

If the Marine Corps is part of the military service of the United States, then plainly Corporal Doyle is entitled to be discharged, under section 1117, above quoted, upon the petition of his father.

The Marine Corps occupies a position intermediate in some respects between the Army and the Navy.

Section 1619 provides that it "shall be liable to do duty in the forts and garrisons of the United States, on the seacoast, or any other duty on shore, as the President, at his discretion, may direct."

Section 1621 declares that it "shall, at all times, be subject to the laws and regulations established for the government of the Navy, except when detached for service with the Army by order of the President."

By section 1616 "marines may be detached for service on board the armed vessels of the United States," and Corporal Doyle is now accordingly on service on board the *Vandalia*.

By section 1620 "the President is authorized to prescribe such military regulations for the discipline of the Marine Corps as he may deem expedient."

The Marine Corps would thus seem to be to some extent an independent organization. There are several sections of the Revised Statutes which refer to it distinctively apart from the naval service.

(See sections 1551, 1596, 1600, 1609, 1612, 1617.)

Notwithstanding this intermediate character of the Marine Corps, and these several provisions allying it in certain respects with the military service, I am satisfied that it is properly classed with and is a part of the naval service of the United States.

The question was discussed, and so determined, by Attorney-General William Wirt in 1820, (Sec. 1, Opinions Attys. Genl. 331); and this opinion has been since repeatedly followed. (Opinions of Attys. Genl. Vol. 2, page 100; Vol. 10, pp. 118, 120.)

In various Acts of Congress, making appropriations, the marines are frequently referred to as a part of the Naval Service, and are sometimes described as "Marines of the United States Navy."

(Sec. 10, Stat. at Large, p. 100, ch. 109, sec. 1; 23d Stat. at Large, ch. 97, pp. 472, 479; Ch. 141, p. 589; Ch. 391, p. 284.) In the case of Wilkes v. Dinmore, 7 How. 89, the Court say, (p. 124): "Though marines are not, in some senses, 'seamen,' and their duties are in some respects different, yet they are, while employed on board public vessels, persons in the Naval Service, persons subject to the orders of naval officers, persons under the government of the naval code as to punishment, and persons amenable to the Navy Department. Their very name of 'marines' indicates the place and nature of their duties generally. And, besides the analogy of their duties in other countries, their first creation here to serve on board ships expressly declared them to be a part of the crews of each of said ships." (Act of 27th March, 1794, 1 Stat. at Large 350, sec. 4.)

Their pay was also to be fixed in the same way as

that of the seamen. (Sec. 6, p. 351.) So it was again by the Act of April 27, 1793, (1st Stat. at Large 552.) and they have ever since been associated with the Navy, except when specially detailed by the President for service in the Army. (See Act of Congress, 11th July, 1798, 1 Stat. at Large, 595, 596.)

Thus paid, thus serving, and thus governed like and with the Navy, it is certainly no forced construction to consider them as embraced in the spirit of the Act of 1837, by the description of persons "enlisted for the Navy." In the Revision of the Statutes, the Marine Corps is provided for by Ch. 9 of Title 15, which is entitled "The Navy," while "The Army" is the subject of Title 14.

These considerations together with the express provision of Section 1621, above quoted, that "the Marine Corps shall, at all times, be subject to the laws and regulations established for the government of the Navy, except when detached for service with the Army by order of the President," seem to me conclusive that the regulations concerning enlistment in the Army under Sec. 1117, Title 14, do not apply to enlistments in the Marine Corps. The restrictions of Sec. 1117 apply only to those enlistments in the Army for which Title 14 provides; enlistments in the Marine Corps are separately provided for by Sec. 1609 as a branch of the Naval Service.

The enlistment of minors in the Naval Service is lawful and cannot be set aside at the instance of their parents, except in so far as such enlistments are forbidden by Congress. (U. S. v. Bainbridge, 1 Mason, 71; In re Roberts, 2d Hall's Law Jour., 192; Commonwealth v. Barker, 5 Binney, 487; Ex parte Brown, 5 Cranch, 534.)

The limitations of Sections 1418, 1419, undoubtedly apply to enlistments in the Marine Corps under Section 1609. But these limitations do not aid the petitioner in this case, since the only restraint is in regard to enlistments of persons under the age of 18 years, while Corporal Doyle in the present case was between 19 and 20 at the time of his enlistment. I am of opinion, therefore, that the provisions of Section 1117 pertaining to enlistments in the Military Service do not apply to enlistments in the Marine Corps, and that the *Habeas Corpus* should therefore be dismissed.

H. A. Sperry, for petitioner; Asa Bird Gardner for respondent.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

SOCIAL LIFE AT FORT DAVIS.

We, at Fort Davis, Texas, although so far away as to be remembered by our Eastern friends as those who are in another land, have occasionally something to brighten our lives and make us glad. Our post hops are always happy meetings, and have been exceptionally pleasant this season; but the "German" given at the garrison on the evening of the second, was delightful. It was led by Lieutenant Ives, 19th Infantry, and Miss Mamie R. Beck, and was pronounced by those who were present a most beautiful and successful affair. Among the ladies present were Mrs. Mills, Mrs. Gardner, Mrs. Tesson, Mrs. Beck, Mrs. McFarland, Mrs. Weston, Mrs. Van Valzah, Miss Gardner, Miss Mosley, Miss Murphy, and Miss Susie Murphy; and among the gentlemen were Dr. Gardner, Captain Livermore, Major Clapp, Dr. Tesson, Lieuts. Fountain, Geary, Eggleston, Dunning, Ward, Shipp, Freeman and Woodbury.

Major Clapp and Lieuts. Woodbury and Dunning forming the delegation from the "Pinery"—Eggleston from Pina, Freeman from Viego Pass—while Captain Livermore and Lieuts. Fountain and Geary wandered in from the unexplored plains of the Southwest, on their way to their hearths and homes, after a four months' picnic among the beautiful scenery and rude peaks. The "favors" were exceptionally elaborate, consisting of articles adorned with hands, embroidery and painting in oil and in water colors. The dresses of the ladies were extremely handsome, and the effect of many of the figures, especially that of the scarf made a bewildering scene of beauty, light and color. It goes without saying that the dance was led, and the ladies danced, beautifully. The music was excellent and the supper was a success, to say which is, in the opinion of one who has attended on many festive occasions, a tribute to the ladies who provided it, second to nothing. We hope to have many repetitions of this pleasant affair, and congratulate ourselves that the coming winter promises to be a happy social one as our post comprises all the elements to make it so.

Lieut. Ives goes to his post, having completed his tour with the "Livermore expedition," with the best wishes of his temporary comrades and the thanks of the ladies for his very pleasant contributions to the amusements of their social hours.

A DESPATCH from San Francisco, Nov. 15, says: "The fact of a singular seizure have just been made public. Comdr. Russell, under orders of the Navy Dept., seized the monitor *Monadnock*, which was being constructed at Vallejo, and removed it the Navy-yard. The Navy Dept. made the contract for the construction for the vessel with Phineas Burgess, of New York. Each contract was for separate work. The last contract, \$410,000, was for the completion and equipment for one year's sea service. Secretary Thompson annulled this, and it was not renewed by his successor. Under the second contract Burgess holds approved claims against the Government for \$212,000. His representatives were holding the ship against these claims and with the expectation that they would be allowed to file a final account, when the vessel was seized and carried off."

Two machine guns have just been completed at Pratt and Whitney's works, in Hartford, Conn., for General Grant, as presents to the Viceroy of China and the Mikado of Japan. The guns are Pratt and Whitney's improvement over the gun once known as the Gardner gun. The guns of the model after which they are made have a Government record of 605 shots a minute, and have been fired at the rate of 700 shots a minute and 6,000 shots in 13 minutes 26 seconds.

THE STATE TROOPS.

A GENERAL MILITIA ENCAMPMENT.

ADJUTANT General James R. Carnahan's (of Indiana) suggestion for a general encampment during the month of May, 1884, doubtless possesses merit, and we would recommend it to favorable consideration amongst State troops. The advantages of a gathering of troops from all the different sections must be apparent to anybody who understands anything about military matters, and the project seems, indeed, to be regarded with favor all over the country. The subject of camps in which to educate the citizen soldiery is gaining in importance every year, and the matter is well worthy of earnest consideration.

The proposition is that the camp should be held at Washington in May, 1884, the inspectors and judges to be appointed by the War Department. One purpose is to influence the action of Congress in favor of the militia, and another to promote a general national comradeship between all sections of our union. Gen. Carnahan has asked an expression of opinion as to the merits of his project, which is still in embryo, and we shall have occasion to refer to it hereafter.

TWENTY-SECOND NEW YORK.—Col. Josiah Porter.—As a practical working organization this regiment stands first in the State. Its soldiery, unpretending, solid fatigue, or service dress, makes a favorable impression wherever the regiment appears, and at the recent inspection on Governor's Island only practical military men could distinguish the militiamen from the Regulars. On that occasion the regiment acquitted itself with much credit, but to keep up the prestige gained there and on previous occasions more activity is required than that developed by the majority of the companies at their drills. Meagre turnouts of 10 or 12 files are the rule, the only exceptions being Companies E and G, which generally manage to appear with respectable fronts. In a regiment like the 22d no company should come out for drill with less than 24 files front, and those company commanders who fall below that number should make exertions to secure proper attendance. A step in this direction has lately been made by substituting the ordinary, never varying four right and four left drills by guard mounting and sentry duty, and we hope that this will stimulate the interest of the men in their work. A military organization is never at a standstill. The moment it stops improving it loses ground, and this the 22d cannot afford. If it wants to keep up the present standard, increased energy in the direction of company drills is required. There was Company K on Thursday evening, Nov. 8, with 20 men—all well drilled and attentive—only the sizes of the command spoiled the effect. Why only so few men should turn out is hard to tell. The captain appeared to be a good instructor; he handled his men well and his explanations were clear and timely. The manual of arms was snappy and vivacious, and, as a general thing, the fringes were well executed. The 1st sergeant should not dress the company before reporting to the captain—see par. 130. When the manual was concluded the company was divided into three details for guard mounting, Lieut. Thurston acting as adjutant. The details formed well, but we regretted to see that they had no supernumeraries out, and this deprived the acting 1st sergeants from executing the "supernumeraries in place rest," etc., when the guard started to pass in review. We repeat what we have said time and time again, that non-commissioned officers of the guard, at the command to your posts from the adjutant, face about, and not to the right and left, as was done on this occasion, as well as on many others before. The posting of the sentries was done mainly correctly, the men walked their posts well, except one who persisted in holding his gun at a carry. The salutes were good, the reliefs were taken around in proper style, and the officers seemed to take hold of the matter in good shape. The whole company took, apparently, much interest in the matter, and the drill was a very instructive one.

SEVENTH NEW YORK.—Col. Emmons Clark.—It is understood that Company H, Capt. James L. Price, has again succeeded in carrying off a high percentage in marksmanship during the present target year, a victory well deserved, and on which we congratulate both the captain and his company. The company is, however, not only a shooting organization, but it also knows how to drill and turn out with full ranks, as was shown on Friday evening, Nov. 9, when 27½ files answered to the roll-call. The 7th has the advantage of the other regiments, inasmuch as it can afford at any time to get rid of negligent and otherwise unfit members, there being always plenty of good men waiting to fill vacancies as soon as they occur. Prompt punishment of offenders (generally expulsion) is one of the principal and most effective means by which the regiment keeps up its standing, and as long as it manages to preserve the esprit which now pervades it the 7th is sure of the place at the head of the Guard, which it now holds. While in many other regiments there are always a large number of men who would be glad to get rid of their obligations by being "fired out," the very opposite is the case here; it is considered a disgrace to be turned out of the organization, and to this spirit the largest part of the success of the regiment is due. Company H is well up in the manual, and for general steadiness and military bearing it takes place second to no company in the regiment. Where it fell a little short it was in the wheelings, there being a tendency of resisting pressure from the pivot, and the men in the centre, especially, were at times badly crowded. This was particularly the case when wheeling in single rank, the fault being apparently due to a want of proper understanding of the increased radius to be described by the pivot in accordance with the increased front of the company. The instruction was generally carefully given and faults were pointed out promptly. The company was very proficient in the formation of line on the right and left and to the front in quick and double time, the distances in coming into line by fours in double time in several instances being almost perfect. Of course there was one bad break in wheeling in the wrong direction, but this was due to a misunderstanding of the command, and cannot be put down as a blunder. The whole performance of the company deserves great credit.

Capt. Conover has now had a fair chance to develop the resources of Company A, and it is just to say that there is at present a decided increase in a numerical respect as well as in the direction of efficiency in this command. There was no slighting or slurring of movements; each was repeated until a perfect execution was secured. There was considerable time spent in correcting the halt and carry from an oblique march, a movement which the 7th makes one of its particular *fortes*, and which most of the companies execute with all the precision desirable. Is it worth while to take so much pains with this movement, and would it not be better to let well enough alone and spend time in a more profitable direction? This company marched particularly well by fours and showed great exactness in passing from the single rank to the double rank formations and vice versa; it marched well in double

time and executed some fine wheels and formations of line on the right and left, and also went through the manual with nice precision. As said before the company has improved and now ranks amongst the best in the regiment. It had 24 files front on this occasion. The Captain is energetic and progressive and deserves all the success he has obtained.

Would it not be well for the 7th to take the example of the 22d and take up guard and sentry duties before the battalion drills commence?

NEW YORK.

G. O. No. 22, of Nov. 1, directs Asst.-Surgeons of Separate Companies and Batteries to wear the uniform of their respective organizations, with the insignia of the Medical Department on shoulder straps, shoulder knots, or epaulettes. In company formation they will take the position laid down for the third lieutenant of a company. On long marches they will march in rear of their organizations.

The 17th Separate Company, of Flushing, was ordered out for company drill on the 12th, 19th, and 25th of November.

Capt. S. P. Ryan has been detailed as a court-martial, to convene Jan. 15, 1884, for the trial of absentees from the drills lately ordered in the 69th Regiment.

The 69th has issued a new drill order, commencing November 19, which directs Companies E, I, A, G, and F to drill in the school of the company; and O, D, B, H, and K in the manual of arms, the first week on their regular drill nights; afterwards alternately. Two hours' instruction will be given on each drill night, commencing at 8 o'clock p. m. These drills will be suspended from November 24 until December 3. They are considered part of the twelve compulsory drills required by the Code, and no absences except for sickness will be tolerated. The programme of the exercises is fully laid down in the order.

The committee of arrangements for the Evacuation Day parade have fixed the line of march from 59th street down 5th avenue to 14th street, and thence down Broadway to Bowling Green, where the procession will be dismissed. The military will march in company front at half distance, and the carriages will form in double column. The procession will be one unprecedented in numbers, and 50,000 men are expected in line. The Connecticut Infantry and Artillery have promised their presence. They will leave New Haven by steamer on the 25th, in time to be in New York to take their position in the column. It is intended to provide for these soldiers, and others who will have to leave New York after the parade, a collation at the Produce Exchange. The Governors of New York, Maine, Connecticut, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and Pennsylvania will be present. Battalions of regulars, artillery, engineers, marines, sailors, etc., will take part in the parade. Admiral Cooper will command the fleet in the harbor.

Company B, 22d Regiment, Capt. W. V. King, celebrated their 23d anniversary on Monday, Nov. 12, and had a very pleasant time.

Van Horn's Grand Army Band gave their Annual Musical Reunion Prize Concert and Hop, at Irving Hall, on Thursday evening, Nov. 15, and the affair was quite a success.

Colonel Austin has issued orders for inspection of the 13th Regiment at the Armory, on Tuesday, November 20, at 8 p. m., in overcoats, white crossbelts, and gloves. A preparatory drill took place on Friday, November 18. The commissions of Capt. W. F. Courtney and 2d Lieut. H. J. Jordan and Russell Benedict are announced. W. E. Seymour, of Co. E, has been appointed sergeant-major.

The 1st Battery, Capt. Louis Wendel, has been ordered to drill at the Armory in fatigue uniform, on Nov. 16, 20, and 23, Dec. 4, 7, 11, and 14.

The separate companies of Mount Vernon and Auburn will parade with the 8th Regiment on Evacuation Day.

It is stated that the chaplain of the Eighth Regiment has resigned, and that Capt. Augustus Baxter, the senior company officer, is preparing himself for the vacancy.

The 2d Division is making very active preparations for the Evacuation Day parade in New York City, on Nov. 26, and they intend to show the 1st Division that they are "second only in name."

The 7th has excelled all its previous records in marksmanship this year. We expect to publish the names of those which have not yet been given in our columns in an early edition of the *Journal*.

Co. I, 47th Regiment, intends to give an exhibition drill on Monday, Nov. 19.

Col. F. E. Unbekant, of the 11th, will, on Monday evening, November 19, celebrate the 25th anniversary of his entry in the National Guard, on which occasion a handsome reception will be tendered him by the regiment. We have received invitations.

The Ulster Citizens' Corps expect to be in New York on Evacuation Day, and are busy drilling for the event.

A number of the 20th Separate Company, who were called out during the recent labor troubles, have lost their situations on account of obeying orders.

The annual division inspection of the 14th will take place Nov. 23. The companies have been ordered out for drill, as follows: B, D, and H, November 14; A, C, I, and K, November 15; E, F, and G, November 16. A regimental drill will take place on Monday, November 19.

An athletic entertainment in the 13th, will take place on Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 29.

Recently a circular signed by Gen. Alexander Shaler, Abram Duryee, Edward L. Molineux, Egbert L. Viele, John A. Foster, Henry E. Tremaine, Edward Jardine, Gilbert H. McKibben, John G. Wright, and J. Fred'k Pierson, and Capt. Augustus Shimme, was issued inviting the war veterans of the 7th Regiment—that is, those who went out with the regiment in 1861 and obtained commissions—to organize for a reunion at Delmonico's on Saturday, Nov. 30. After two meetings at the 7th Regiment armory the matter was brought to a successful issue, it being decided not to invite any outside guests except six of the peace veterans of the 7th Regiment. About 125 persons are expected to be present. These veterans have never met before under the same circumstances, and a very interesting celebration is expected.

Co. E, 9th Regiment, Capt. S. E. Japha, will give their annual reception at the Armory on Wednesday evening, Nov. 23.

The 33d Regiment has received orders for inspection and review by Gen. C. T. Christensen on Thursday, Nov. 24. Assembly at 7.30 p. m., in overcoats, black helmets, and light marching order. The companies are actively engaged in rifle matches at the armory range, and the gymnasium is now open daily from 3 to 10 p. m., and on Saturdays from 9 a. m. The arrangements for the organization of the new company (I) will soon be completed. A meeting to the effect will take place on Monday, Nov. 19.

The recent efforts to improve the barracks, quarters, etc., at the principal recruiting depot at David's Island, are already bearing fruit. Work on new barracks for the men is well under way. The site is near that of the present barracks, and the design is the same, one story high. There will be four separate buildings, each alternate one will be used as a mess and wash room. The work is being pushed forward with a view to speedy completion. An artesian well is projected on the southern end of the island, which will completely serve the whole of it with water. The officers' quarters are to be repaired, although the fund set apart for the purpose is quite inadequate considering the condition of many of them. However, for what has already been inaugurated the Recruiting Service is thankful, and trusts that it may only be the prelude to further improvements. We shall refer to this matter again, having a lively desire to see our principal recruiting depot a model of military neatness and efficiency.

STATIONS OF TROOPS.

CAVALRY.

1st Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. Ter.

Col. Olivier Grover, comdg.; Lieut. Col. J. W. Foreyth, on d. s. at Chicago; Major J. Green, Boise Bks., I. T.; Major Geo. G. Hunt; Maj. G. H. Sanford, Presidio, S. F., Cal.
C. G. H. L. Fort Walla Walla. A. Fort Bidwell, Cal.
D. Ft. Lapwai, Idaho Ter. B. Ft. Coeur d'Alene, I. T.
E. Boise Barracks, Idaho T. F. Fort Spokane, W. T.
I. M. Presidio, Cal. K. Ft. Klamath, Ore.

2d Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Custer, M. T.

Col. J. P. Hatch, comdg.; Lt.-Col. A. J. Alexander, Ft. Custer, M. T., on leave; Maj. J. S. Brislin, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; Maj. E. M. Baker, Ft. Maginnis, M. T.; Major D. S. Gordon, Ft. Ellis, M. T.
A. B. K. Fort Maginnis, M. T. D. Fort Ellis, M. T.
F. G. H. I. L. Ft. Custer, M. T. C. M. Fort Assiniboine, M. T.
E. Fort Keogh, M. T.
* Temporarily at Fort Assiniboine, M. T.

3d Cavalry—Hdgrs., Whipple Bks., A. T.

Col. A. G. Brackett, d. s. Jefferson Bks., St. Louis, Mo.; Lieut. Col. D. N. Glendenin, Whipple Bks., A. T., comdg.; Major C. H. Carlton, Fort Lowell, A. T.; Major S. B. M. Young, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; Major G. A. Partridge, not joined.
A. C. G. L. Fort Thomas, A. T. K. Fort Verde, A. T.
D. E. F. Fort Grant, A. T. M. Fort Bowie, A. T.
I. Fort Apache, A. T. H. Whipple Bks., A. T.
B. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

4th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Fort Bayard, N. M.

Col. W. B. Royall, commanding; Lieut. Col. G. A. Foreyth, Fort Cummings, N. M.; Major J. K. Mizner, Fort Bayard, N. M.; Major H. E. Noyes, Fort Wingate, N. M.; Major E. B. Beaumont, Fort Wingate, N. M., on leave.
A. K. Fort Wingate, N. M. C. G. Fort Bayard, N. M.
B. D. I. Fort Stanton, N. M. F. H. Fort Cummings, N. M.
E. M. Fort Craig, N. M. L. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
* In camp near Richmond, N. M.

5th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. McKinney, Wyo.

Col. W. Merritt, on d. s. West Point; Lieut. Col. C. E. Compton, Fort McKinney, Wyo.; Maj. J. J. Upham, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; Major E. V. Sumner, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; Major L. H. Carpenter, Fort Robinson, Neb.
B. D. K. Fort Niobrara, Neb. C. E. I. L. Ft. McKinney, Wyo.
A. G. Fort Washakie, W. T. F. H. M. Fort Robinson, Neb.

6th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Lowell, A. T.

Col. E. A. Carr, commanding; Lieut. Col. A. P. Morrow, Fort Huachuca, A. T.; Major A. K. Arnold, Whipple Bks., A. T.; Major J. Middle, Fort McDowell, A. T.; Major D. Perry, on d. s., Hdgrs Dept. of East.
A. B. F. Fort Apache, A. T. H. I. L. Fort Huachuca, A. T.
D. Fort Grant, A. T. C. G. Fort McDowell, A. T.
M. Fort Bowie, A. T. K. K. Fort Lowell, A. T.

7th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Meade, D. T.

Col. S. D. Sturgis, on d. s. Gov. Soldiers' Home; Lieut. Col. J. G. Telford, Fort Meade, D. T., comdg.; Major L. Merrill, Fort Yates, D. T.; Major E. Ball, Fort Meade, D. T.; Major J. E. Tourtellotte, A. C. to General Sherman.
A. C. E. H. K. M. Fort Meade. I. Fort Totten, D. T.
B. D. Fort Yates, D. T. L. Fort Buford, D. T.
F. Fort Buford, D. T. G. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

8th Cavalry—Hdgrs., San Antonio, Tex.

Colonel Elmer Otis, comdg.; Lieut. Col. N. B. Sweetzer, San Antonio, Tex.; Major R. F. Bernard, Fort Clark, Tex.; Major A. A. Wilcox, Jefferson Bks., Mo.; Maj. S. S. Sumner, Fort McIntosh, Tex., on leave.
D. E. F. G. L. Fort Clark. A. Fort McIntosh, Tex.
C. H. K. San Antonio, Tex. I. Fort Brown, Tex.
M. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

9th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Riley, Kans.

Col. E. Hatch, Ft. Riley, Kas., comdg.; Lt.-Col. N. A. Dudley, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; Maj. Guy V. Henry, Fort Sill, I. T.; Maj. T. B. Dewees, Ft. Reno, I. T.; Major F. W. Denton, Ft. Riley, Kas.
A. Fort Elliott, Tex. B. Fort Hays, Kas.
C. G. Fort Sill, I. T. K. Fort Supply, I. T.
D. H. L. M. Fort Riley, Kans. F. I. Fort Reno, I. T.
E. Fort Lyon, Colo.

10th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Davis, Tex.

Col. B. H. Gerson, comdg.; Lieut. Col. J. P. Wade, Fort Stockton, Tex.; Major A. Mills, Ft. Davis, Tex.; Major C. B. McLeish, Fort Concho, Tex.; Major F. Van Vleet, Fort Davis, Tex.
A. B. C. D. H. I. K. M. Fort Davis, Tex. G. L. Ft. Stockton, Tex.
E. F. Fort Concho, Tex.

ARTILLERY.

1st Artillery—Hdgrs., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.

Colonel G. P. Andrews, comdg.; Lieut. Col. J. C. Tidball, Fort Monroe, Va.; Major R. T. Frank, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; Major A. M. Handol, Fort Winfield Scott, Cal.; Major John L. Rodgers, A. D. Alcatraz Island, Cal.
B. Fort Winfield Scott, Cal. E. Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.
C. H. K. Presidio, Cal. G. Fort Mason, Cal.
I. L. Fort Canby, W. T.

2d Artillery—Hdgrs., Wash. Bks., Washington, D. C.

Col. R. B. Ayres, comdg.; Lieut. Col. H. G. Gibson, Fort McHenry, Md.; Maj. R. L. Langdon, Washington Bks., D. C.; Major S. S. Elder, Fort Monroe, Va.; Major F. L. Guenther, Newport Bks., Ky.
A. B. C. D. H. Wash. Bks. F. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
E. Little Rock Bks., Ark. I. L. M. Fort McHenry, Md.
G. Newport Bks., Ky. K. Fort Monroe, Va.

3d Artillery—Hdgrs., St. Augustine, Fla.

Colonel F. T. Dent, on sick leave; Lieutenant Colonel A. Piper, comdg.; Major H. Loder, Fort Monroe, Va.; Major R. N. Scott, Washington, D. C.; Major E. C. Baldrige, Little Rock Bks., Ark.
A. Fort Monroe, Va. H. M. Jackson Bks., La.
C. G. Little Rock Bks., Ark. E. K. K. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
D. G. St. Augustine, Fla. F. San Antonio, Tex.
I. L. M. Vernon Bks., Ala.
* In summer camp near Atlanta, Ga.

4th Artillery—Hdgrs., Ft. Adams, R. I.

Col. C. L. Best, Fort Adams, R. I., comdg.; Lt. Col. John Minershall, on leave; Major L. L. Livingston, Fort Monroe, Va.; Major W. M. Graham, Fort Proble, Mo.; Major A. C. M. Pennington, Fort Trumbull, Connecticut.
A. C. Fort Trumbull, Conn. I. Fort Monroe, Va.
B. D. E. G. L. Ft. Adams, R. I. F. Ft. Snelling, Minn.
H. K. Fort Warren, Mass. M. Fort Proble, Mo.

5th Artillery—Hdgrs., Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. H.

Col. J. Hamilton, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., comdg.; Lieut. Col. H. W. Closson, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; Major R. H. Jackson, Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.; Major A. C. Wildrick, Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H.; Major M. P. Miller, on d. s. at West Point.
A. G. H. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H. C. Fort Monroe, Va.
B. F. I. L. M. Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. D. Fort Omaha, Neb.
E. K. Fort Schuyler, N. Y.
* The dagger indicates the light batteries.

Engineer Battalion.

Lieut. Col. H. L. Abbot, Willet's Point, N. Y. H., comdg. A.
B. C. D. Willet's Point, N. Y. H. E. West Point, N. Y.

INFANTRY.

1st Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Grant, A. T.

Col. W. R. Shafter, on d. s., New York City, Sup't. G. R. S.; Lieut. Colonel Chas. G. Bartlett, comdg.; Maj. Ed. Collins, Fort Grant, A. T., on leave.
A. Fort Grant, A. T. G. Fort Mojave, A. T.
E. Fort Verde, A. T. D. Fort McDowell, A. T.
F. Fort Bowie, A. T. H. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
I. Fort Lowell, A. T. K. Whipple Bks., A. T.
B. Fort Apache, A. T. C. Fort Huachuca, A. T.

2d Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Coeur d'Alene, Idaho T.

Col. P. Wheaton, comdg.; Lieut. Col. H. C. Merriam, Fort Spokane, W. T.; Major L. Smith, Fort Lapwai, I. T.
D. E. F. I. K. Ft. Coeur d'Alene. A. C. G. Fort Spokane, W. T.
B. Fort Lapwai, I. T. H. In summer camp at Camp Chelan, W. T.

3d Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Shaw, M. T.

Col. J. R. Brooke, comdg.; Lieut. Col. G. Gibson, Fort Missoula, M. T.; Major W. H. Jordan, Fort Missoula, M. T.
A. G. H. K. Fort Shaw, M. T. C. E. Fort Ellis, M. T.
B. D. F. I. Fort Missoula, M. T.

4th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Omaha, Neb.

Col. W. P. Carlin, comdg.; Lieut. Col. E. C. Mason, Omaha, Neb.; Major I. D. De Russy, Fort Omaha, Neb.
A. Fort Leavenworth, Kas. C. Fort Robinson, Neb.
B. D. E. G. I. K. Fort Omaha, Neb. F. H. Fort Niobrara, Neb.

5th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Keogh, M. T.

Col. J. D. Wilkins, comdg.; Lieut. Col. M. A. Cochran, Fort Keogh, Montana; Major Simon Snyder, Fort Keogh, Montana.
A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Ft. Keogh. I. K. Fort Custer, M. T.

6th Infantry—Hdgrs., Fort Douglas, Utah.

Colonel A. McD. McCook, comdg.; Lieut. Col. N. W. Osborne, David's Island, N. Y. H.; Major E. G. Bush, Fort Douglas, Utah.
A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Ft. Douglas.

7th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Laramie, W. T.

Col. J. Gibbon, comdg.; Lieut. Col. L. L. Chipman, Ft. Bridger, W. T.; Major A. T. Smith, Fort Washakie, W. T.
A. C. D. F. H. I. K. Ft. Laramie, W. T.
B. E. G. Fort Fred. Steele, W. T.

8th Infantry—Hdgrs., Angel Island, Cal.

Col. A. V. Kautz, on leave; Lieut. Col. M. Bryant, Benicia Barracks, Cal., comdg.; Major A. S. Burt, Angel Island, Cal.
A. San Diego Bks., Cal. B. Fort Gaston, Cal.
C. I. Benicia Bks., Cal. D. Fort Halleck, Nev.
E. H. E. Angel Island, Cal. F. Fort Bidwell, Cal.
K. Fort McDermitt, Nev.

9th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

Col. J. S. Mas, n. comdg.; Lieut. Col. T. M. Anderson, Fort Bridger, Wyo.; Major W. T. Gentry, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.
A. C. D. E. F. H. I. K. Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.
B. C. G. Fort Bridger, Wyo. K. Fort McKinney, Wyo. T.
* Special service at Carter Station, Wyo.

10th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Wayne, Mich.

Col. H. B. Clitz, comdg.; Lieut. Col. H. R. Mizner, Fort Porter, N. Y.; Major H. S. Hawkins, Fort Wayne, Mich.
A. E. H. K. Fort Wayne, Mich. C. D. Fort Mackinac, Mich.
B. I. Fort Brady, Mich. F. G. Fort Porter, N. Y.

11th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Sully, D. T.

Col. R. I. Dodge, comdg.; Lieut. Col. E. F. Townsend, Columbus Barracks, O.; Major David Krause on sick leave.
A. D. E. K. Fort Sully, D. T. C. H. Fort Buford, D. T.
B. F. Poplar Creek Agency, M. T. I. Fort Bennett, D. T.
G. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

12th Infantry—Hdgrs., Madison Barracks, N. Y.

Col. O. B. Wilcox, comdg.; Lt.-Col. R. S. La Motte; Maj. W. H. Penrose, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.
A. B. C. D. E. F. G. Madison Bks., N. Y. H. I. Plattburgh Bks., N. Y.
E. K. Fort Niagara, N. Y.

13th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Wingate, N. M.

Col. L. P. Bradley, comdg.; Lieut. Col. R. S. A. Crofton, Fort Wingate, N. M.; Major J. J. Van Horn, Fort Stanton, N. M.
A. B. Fort Cummings, N. M. F. G. H. I. K. Fort Wingate.
D. Fort Selden, N. M. C. E. Fort Stanton, N. M.

14th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Sidney, Neb.

Col. L. C. Hunt, absent sick; Lieut. Col. H. Douglas, Uncompahgre, Colo.; Major W. F. Drum, Fort Sidney, Neb.
A. B. C. E. Fort Sidney, Neb. K. Fort D. A. Russell.
D. F. G. H. Uncompahgre, Colo. I. Fort F. ed. Steele, Wyo.

15th Infantry—Hdgrs., Fort Buford, D. T.

Col. J. N. G. Whistler, Fort Buford, D. T., comdg.; Lieut. Col. P. T. Swaine, Fort Randall, D. T.; Major G. M. Brayton, Fort Pembina, D. T.
A. C. D. H. Fort Randall, D. T. G. K. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.
B. I. Fort Pembina, D. T. E. F. Fort Buford, D. T.

16th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Concho, Tex.

Colonel M. M. Blunt, comdg.; Lieut. Col. A. L. Hough, Fort Concho, Tex.; Major Horace Jewett, Fort Stockton, Tex.
A. B. C. H. Fort Concho, Tex. G. San Antonio, Tex.
D. E. Fort McIntosh, Tex. I. K. Fort Davis, Tex.
F. Fort Stockton, Tex.

17th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Yates, D. T.

Col. C. G. Gilbert, comdg.; Lieut. Col. O. H. Moore, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; Major J. S. Conrad, Fort Totten, D. T.
B. D. H. Fort Yates, D. T. E. K. Fort Custer, M. T.
C. Fort Totten, D. T. F. I. Fort Stockton, D. T.
G. A. G. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.

18th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.

Col. T. H. Ringer, Helena, Mont.; Lieut. Col. J. J. Coppinger, on d. s., Fort Leavenworth; Major J. S. Poland, on d. s., Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
A. B. C. D. E. F. H. K. G. I. Fort Maginnis, M. T.
Fort Assiniboine, Mont.

19th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Clark, Tex.

Col. C. H. Smith, comdg.; Lieut. Col. Z. R. Bliss, Fort Duncan, Tex.; Major R. H. Olney, Fort Ringgold, Tex.
B. C. D. E. F. K. Ft. Clark, Tex. A. H. I. Fort Ringgold, Tex.
G. Fort Brown, Tex.

20th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas.

Col. E. S. Otis, comdg.; Lieut. Col. C. R. Layton, Fort Hays, Kas.; Major John C. Bates, Fort Gibson, I. T.
C. D. Fort Reno I. T. F. I. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
B. K. Fort Gibson, I. T. A. G. Fort Hays, Kas.
E. H. Fort Supply, I. T.

21st Infantry—Hdgrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. T.

Col. H. A. Morrow, comdg.; Lieut. Col. A. Chambers, Fort Townsend, W. T.; Major E. P. Pearson, Fort Klamath, Ore., on leave.
A. Boise Bks., Idaho T. C. Fort Klamath, Ore.
B. D. Ft. Townsend, W. T. E. F. G. H. I. K. Vancouver Barracks

22d Infantry—Hdgrs., Santa Fe, N. M.

Col. D. S. Stanley, comdg.; Lieut. Col. A. J. Dallas, Fort Lyon, Colo., on leave; Major R. H. Hall, Fort Lewis, Colo.
E. Fort Marcy, N. M. A. Fort Garland, Colo.
C. F. I. Fort Lyon, Colo. B. D. G. H. K. Fort Lewis, Colo.

23d Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Union, N. M.

Col. H. M. Black, comdg.; Lieut. Col. H. M. Lasella, Fort Craig, N. M.; Major J. S. Fletcher, Fort Bliss, Tex.
A. B. D. E. I. Fort Union, N. M. F. Fort Craig, N. M.
C. G. Fort Bliss, Tex. H. K. Ft. Bayard, N. M.

24th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Supply, Ind. T.

Col. J. H. Potter, comdg.; Lt. Col. J. E. Yard, Fort Supply; Major R. F. O'Beirne, Fort Elliott, Tex.
A. Fort Reno, I. T. D. G. Fort Supply, Ind. T.
B. F. H. Fort Elliott, Tex. C. E. I. K. Fort Sill, Ind. T.

25th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Snelling, Minn.

Col. G. L. Andrews, comdg.; Lieut. Col. D. Brotherton, Fort Snelling; Major Fredk. Meers, Fort Hale, D. T.
B. C. F. I. Fort Snelling, Minn. E. G. Fort Hale, D. T.
A. D. H. K. Fort Meade, D. T.

FOREIGN NOTES.

ADMIRAL AUTON, Italian Minister of Marine, has resigned. MORICE PACHA, who is now in England, according to telegram from Alexandria, has been instructed to purchase for the Egyptian Government two gunboats for £24,000.

ACCORDING to accounts received in Paris from the New Hebrides, the presence of the "superb ironclad" *Nelson* firing salutes and blowing bagles has had such an effect upon the natives that "consequently the French are held in infinite disdain by the aborigines, and are looked upon merely as slaves of the English."

PRIVATE advices from the scene of the revolution in Hayti are to the effect that the rebels are carrying things with a high hand, and it is confidently expected in Port-au-Prince that before long President Salomon will be overthrown. Rascals has gained many adherents of late, and his followers may now be counted by thousands. The capital is almost entirely destroyed, while the cities of Jacmel, Miragoane, and Cape Hayti have also suffered severe losses by depredations at the hands of both rebel and government forces alike. Taken altogether, the present state of affairs in Hayti is anything but reassuring. It is also reported the Government is making strong overtures to be annexed to France.

THE British corvette *Canada*, Captain Durant, from Halifax, N. S., anchored in Grassy Bay on October 29, having on board Prince George, of Wales. This is the second visit of Prince George to Bermuda, the first having been made in March, 1880, in the *Bacchanie*, when he was accompanied by his brother, Prince Albert Victor.

ADVICES from Noumea, New Caledonia, state that the French despatch boat *Le Bruat*, commanded by Lieut. Commander Beulier, has accomplished the task confided to it, and has brought from Vanikoro to Noumea the principal objects forming the lately discovered relics of the famous navigator La Pérouse, whose fate was for so many years a mystery. The reception of the remains of the *Boussole* and the *Astrolabe*, the two ships that composed La Pérouse's expedition in 1771, took place on the afternoon of the 13th of August, in the midst of a large gathering, all the land and sea forces present at Noumea being under arms and lining the way to the quay of disembarkation. The remains will soon be conveyed to France to be deposited in a national museum. The anchors, which are conspicuous objects among them, were covered with an incrustation of coral taking strange forms.

MR. C. A. HIRSCHFELDER, our Assistant Consul at Toronto, has recently discovered the existence of an ancient fort in Lambton county, near St. Clair River. It is oval in shape, and consists of an earthen wall about five feet average thickness, 324 feet in circumference, and 186 feet at the greatest breadth, with a length of 326 feet. Two entrances about three feet wide—one at the northeast and the other at the northwest—lead to the supposition that the work was erected as a defence against an attack from the south. A cursory examination of the interior of the fort resulted in the discovery of a quantity of broken pottery and burned stones which Mr. Hirschfelder thinks were used as missiles. An occasional flint head was also dug up.

A correspondent of the *Hampshire Telegraph* says: "The friendly feeling which once existed between French and English, an 'acquired taste,' I grant, as it was created by Napoleon III., is fast dying out, and the French are returning to their old ways of regarding this country."

THE first issue of the new 43-ton breech-loading guns has been made in England. These weapons, which are intended gradually to supersede the 33-ton muzzle-loaders, are of 12 in. diameter in the bore and 37½ feet long, measuring over the breech piece. The projectile is of 700 lb. weight, the same as that of the 33-ton gun, but the new gun is vastly superior to the old one in accuracy, range, and penetration, as well as being as well adapted as the other is ill-adapted for service on board ship. One peculiar novelty in their construction is the absence of trunnions, and the guns will be supported in their carriages by close-fitting bands, instead of by usual trunnion arms, an arrangement by which space is saved inside the turret, and two guns which occupy each turret brought close together.

A PAMPHLET is being circulated along the Chinese frontier which opens with this comprehensive statement: "The Europeans do not belong to the human race. They are the offspring of monkeys crossed with geese. A little tribe, cooped up in a corner of the sea, in a country as big as one's hand. Their king may be indifferently male or female; the subjects are half men, half animals."

TWO Swiss officers—Colonel Pfylfer, Chief of the General Staff, and Colonel Lochmann, Commander of the Corps of Engineers—have just returned from an inspection which they have made by order of their Government of the fortifications that are being erected by the French on the mountain of Vuache, in Savoy. They report that these fortifications are evidently only the first of a series of works in the neutralized part of Savoy which would place Geneva under the fire of French cannon, and render it almost impossible for Switzerland to defend the Valais. This chain of fortifications would surround Geneva and cut off the retreat of troops from the Valais.

A PAMPHLET by a German officer, entitled "France's Preparedness for War," is much talked about just now in Berlin. The author, who was a witness of the late maneuvers of the French army, states that, in the event of war, France would be able to place in the field 199,000 more infantry and 594 more guns than Germany, but that the officers and men are not so well trained as those of the German army, and that the constant changes in the direction of the War Office in Paris have produced some confusion in the administration. The French generals are also, in the writer's opinion, decidedly inferior to those of Germany as strategists and tacticians.

THE French navy has just received a valuable addition by the launch at Cherbourg, of the ironclad *Furieux*, a twin-screw turret-ship, without masts, constructed from designs by M. Bussy, entirely of iron and steel, to be armed with two 32-centimetre steel guns, mounted & barbets in the tur-

rets, and throwing a projectile weighing 490 kilogrammes, with a charge of powder of 117 kilogrammes, also several Hotchkiss revolving guns as a protection against torpedo attacks.

Figaro gives the following account of the manner in which the recently deceased French Minister of War, Gen. Thibaudin, became a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor: "The distribution of crosses takes place on the 14th of July, the date of the national fête, and this year the Minister of the Interior had only one Grand Cross and thirty-one ordinary crosses at his disposal. Gen. Thibaudin then made the following proposal: 'Give me your Grand Cross, and I will give up to you six military Chevalier Crosses.' The offer was accepted, because six such crosses, each at 250 francs annual pension, represent exactly the 15,000 francs annual pension accompanying a Grand Cross, and also because it gave him so many more decorations to be disposed of. By these means Gen. Thibaudin became a Grand Officer, and six Army officers lost their decorations in consequence, being sacrificed to the vanity of their chief. The scandal is the greater since the ex-Minister was not legally eligible for the distinction for six months to come."

The sudden departure of Rear Admiral the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh from Coburg—which it seems has caused a certain sensation throughout Germany—is thus accounted for by the Berlin correspondent of the Standard:

The Duke of Edinburgh, who is heir presumptive to the Duchy of Coburg, has been accustomed to spend a portion of every year in the town with his family and suite, and the abrupt interruption in the friendly relations that have hitherto existed between the present Duke and his successor cannot but have unpleasant consequences. As usual, the birthday of the Duchess of Edinburgh was celebrated on the 17th inst. by a grand ball, and it was in this that the dispute originated. In issuing the list of invitations, the Duchess, in a very marked manner, omitted the names of the wives of two court officials, one of whom had been an actress, while the other had been divorced by her former husband. The husbands of the two ladies appealed to the Duke of Coburg, who was at the time absent from his capital, and he interested himself on their behalf, but without effect, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh firmly refusing to issue the invitations. Consequently, the Duke of Edinburgh telegraphed on the day before the ball ordering all the court officials to absent themselves. The order was obeyed, and since then the relations between the high parties have naturally been anything but cordial.

EARTH TORPEDOES.

SOME particulars concerning the earth torpedoes which were lately tested at Thun have been published by the Geneva papers. The result of the experiments was considered so satisfactory that the Swiss military authorities have advised the Federal Council to purchase the right of making the torpedoes and the secret of their construction from the inventor, Lieut. Feodor von Zubowitz, of the Austrian army. The perfection of this engine of destruction occupied Lieut. Zubowitz seven years, and it is said now to have all the properties which such an invention ought to possess—certainty of effect, cheapness, simplicity of construction and ease of manipulation. After a series of searching experiments it was warmly recommended by the engineer section of the Austrian Military Commission and was used with success during the late insurrection in the south of Dalmatia. On one occasion ten men completely buried, in seventeen minutes, the pass of Han with fifteen torpedoes. In appearance the torpedo is a sort of square shrapnel.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

ADMIRABLE RESULTS IN FEVERS.

Dr. J. J. RYAN, St. Louis, Mo., says: "I invariably prescribe it in fevers; also in convalescence from wasting and debilitating diseases, with admirable results. I also find it a tonic to an enfeebled condition of the genital organ."

The charge is explosive Trantzel gelatine, and, by means of a simple interior mechanism, can be burst either above ground, under a layer of earth or under water. The torpedoes are made in series corresponding with their charges, which range from four pounds to one hundred pounds, and are classed respectively according to the use for which they are destined, as, torpedoes of observation, of contact and of percussion. The two last named sorts are meant to be exploded by the enemy—involuntarily, of course. The contact torpedo may be put in a place where its existence is not likely to be suspected—in an abandoned carriage, placed across a road, behind a door or a gate which has to be opened, the mere removal of the obstacle being sufficient to cause the explosion. The percussion torpedo is hidden a few inches beneath the soil or in a drain, and explodes readily under the weight of a number of men or the pressure of a vehicle or the tramp of a horse. The four pound torpedoes are for instant use, and, being easy of transport, may be taken almost wherever troops can march. Twenty-five of them can be packed on one *bat mule*.

A single torpedo of this calibre will break up any ordinary road to its full width, and three or four torpedoes along a road are sufficient to render it impassable. They pulverize everything within a diameter of seven and break everything within a diameter of 13 metres from the centre of explosion. They may be buried under four or five centimetres of earth without detriment to their destructive effect. It is only the larger engines that can be buried deeper than this without impairing their efficiency. Up to a distance of three kilometres explosion can be produced mechanically without the aid of electricity, either by design on the part of the operator or involuntarily by some act of the enemy. As touching the time required to place these torpedoes under a layer of earth of five centimetres thick, it has been found by actual experiment that in fifteen minutes sixty men may sow in this way 120 engines in three or four lines over one square kilometre of ground, thereby rendering it absolutely impassable. A regiment that would attempt to march over it would be simply pulverized.

(From a Paris Letter.)

THE FRENCH NAVY.

I HAVE before me the authentic and official list of the French navy, published in April. The naval force of France is chiefly recruited from the Inscription Maritime, which comprises the whole adult male population of the French seaboard engaged in the fisheries, from the age of 18 to that of 50. No man or lad can join a fishing boat whose name is not down on the registers of the Inscription Maritime, and he is bound between 18 and 25 to serve a term of apprenticeship as a seaman on board a man-of-war for not less than three years. It is, as a matter of fact, about five years on an average and after his discharge he is liable, up to the age of 50, to be taken from his boats and his nets and to be sent to one of the military posts, Cherbourg, Brest, L'Orient, Rochefort or Toulon, and there shipped for an undetermined period of service. The number of men thus liable to serve is in round numbers 120,000, but this includes a number of dockyard hands, shipwrights, etc. The largest number ever called out was 62,000. At this present time of writing the number of men afloat or in naval barracks at the ports specified above is exactly 37,887.

They are admirably officered. The navy in France is par excellence, the aristocratic and the hereditary service. There are 15 Vice Admirals, 30 Rear Admirals, 100 Post Captains, 200 Commanders (Capitaines

de Frigate), 350 first-class and an equal number of second-class Lieutenants, 420 Enseignes de Vaisseau, or sub-Lieutenants, and 115 Midshipmen of the first class. These are the combatant officers. In addition, to attend to the engines of steamships, there are 78 engineers; hydrography and torpedoes are attended to by 142 officers of engineers. The Commissioner is attended to by 424 officers. I note, in addition, copying the list, 601 sanitary officers, 24 chaplains, 200 pursers, 160 storekeepers, and 1960 veteran seamen. The above is the force afloat, for dockyard and training purposes, there are four Vice Admirals, one Commander, twenty-four Lieutenants (engaged as professors or drill-masters, and so forth, and eighty second-class middies on board a training ship.

Professional men will see at a glance what civilians require to be told, namely, that the number of officers is hardly sufficient for present requirements, and would be very inadequate for the exigencies of a great naval war. The small proportion of midshipmen is likely to surprise English readers; but it must be borne in mind that the midshipman, as we know him, does not exist in the French service. The French midshipman is, on the average, 20 years old, and has been two years at the Naval school and two years at sea in a training ship, before he is appointed to a ship in commission.

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Cook's Imperial Champagne is an excellent wine in every respect. Mons. O. Girard, Chief Chemist of the Laboratoire Paris, analyzed it for Minister Noyes, U. S. Legation, and certified it to be equal in quality to the best Champagne of France. Cook's Imperial, of St. Louis, cost one-third less than the best Foreign Champagne. It has taken the premiums in Europe, the United States and Canada, and comparative analysis has proved it the purest, having no artificial bouquet.

BIRTHS.

BATTLE.—At Salem, N. C., Nov. 11, 1888, to the wife of P. A. Surgeon Sam. Westray Battle, U. S. Navy, and daughter of Captain Geo. E. Belknap, U. S. Navy, a son.

MARRIED.

AUGUR—HALL.—At San Antonio, Texas, October 31, at St. Mark's Cathedral, Mr. CHARLES M. AUGUR, to LILLY, youngest daughter of the late Brevet Colonel Robert M. Hall, 1st Artillery. No cards.

FREMONT—TOWNSEND.—At New York City, Nov. 14, by the Rev. Dr. William F. Morgan, Lieutenant FRANK FREMONT, 3d U. S. Infantry, to CAROLINE DRAKE TOWNSEND.

GEORGE—GRAHAM.—At Washington, D. C., November 8, Lieut. CHARLES P. GEORGE, 16th U. S. Infantry, to Miss JENNIE P. GRAHAM, daughter of Commander Jas. D. Graham, U. S. Navy.

MILLS—PADDOCK.—At St. Peter's Church, Brooklyn, Thursday evening, Nov. 15, 1888, by the Rt. Rev. J. A. Paddock, D. D., assisted by the Rt. Rev. B. H. Paddock, D. D., and the Rt. Rev. A. M. Littlejohn, D. D., Lieut. A. L. MILLS, U. S. A., to ALADA THURSTON, daughter of the officiating Bishop.

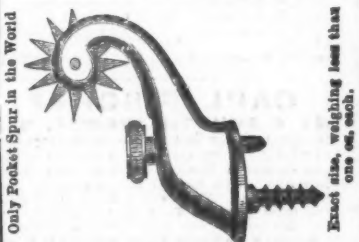


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KINNEY TOBACCO COMPANY SUCCESSORS TO KINNEY BROS., PIONEER CIGARETTE MANUFACTURERS OF AMERICA

DIED.

ORRINGTON.—At Morristown, N. J., November 13, Rear Admiral J. BLACKLEY ORRINGTON, U. S. Navy, retired.

CURRAN.—At Buffalo, N. Y., November 11, Commander CHARLES H. CURRAN, U. S. Navy.

DE LANY.—At Downey, Cal., November 1, the infant son of Lieutenant Hayden De Lany, 9th Infantry, and Mrs. De Lany, aged one year and five days.

LA VALLETTE.—At Baltimore, Md., November 6, EVELINE A. LA VALLETTE, daughter of Albert T. La Vallette and granddaughter of the late Rear Admiral E. A. F. La Vallette, U. S. Navy.

TRENCHARD.—At his residence in New York City, Nov. 15, Rear Admiral STEPHEN DECATUR TRENCHARD, U. S. Navy, retired.

MENELY.—In West Troy, N. Y., Nov. 9, 1883, of diphtheria, EDWIN YOUNG, son of Andrew H. and Grace Y. Menely, aged 3 years, 6 months and 14 days. The deceased child was a grandson of Capt. D. J. Young, Ordnance Department, and a nephew of Lieut. G. S. Young, 7th U. S. Infantry.

TOMPKINS.—At New York City, Nov. 13, ELLEN H. TOMPKINS, widow of the late Col. D. D. Tompkins, Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.

DEATHS.—At a meeting of Troop D, 8th Cavalry, held at Camp Del Rio, Texas, November 1, 1883, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, in view of the loss we have sustained by the decease of our friend and comrade Private FRED. DEATH, Troop D, 8th Cavalry, and of the still heavier loss sustained by those who were nearest and dearest to him, therefore be it

Resolved, That it is but a just tribute to the memory of the departed to say that in regretting his removal from our midst we mourn for one who was in every way worthy of our respect and regard;

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with the family of the deceased on the dispensation with which it has pleased Divine Providence to afflict them, and commend them for consolation to Him who orders all things for the best, and whose chastisement is meant in mercy.

Resolved, That this heartfelt testimonial of our sympathy and sorrow be forwarded to the family of our departed comrade by the secretary of this meeting.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be furnished the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL and the Del Rio Post, and they be respectfully requested to publish the same.
GEO. W. FAHLBERG, 1st Sgt.; LOUIS KNER, Corp.; GEO. COLE, Private—Committee; HENRY J. SOARS, Secretary.

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Proposals for Navy Supplies.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 22, 1883.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Navy Supplies," will be received at this Bureau until 11 o'clock A.M., November 20, 1883, and opened immediately thereafter in the presence of bidders, for

500 barrels Beef, 1-5 in half barrels.

500 barrels Pork, 1-5 in half barrels.

75,000 pounds Preserved Beef.

30,000 pounds Rice.

50,000 pounds Sugar.

5,000 gallons Molasses.

5,000 gallons Vinegar.

5,000 yards Cloth for trousers.

2,000 yards Cloth for caps.

2,000 yards Thin Flannel.

25,000 yards Flannel, 6-4, 11 oz.

5,000 yards Flannel, 3/4, 11 oz.

30,000 yards Cotton Duck.

1,000 pairs Boots.

5,000 Blankets.

150,000 pounds Salt-water Soap.

One-third of the beef, pork and soap, the rice, molasses, and vinegar to be delivered in thirty days, and the remaining articles in ninety days from the date of contract.

Offers will be received for one or more of the above mentioned articles, but must include the full amount required for such article or articles. The articles must conform to the Navy standard, and pass the usual naval inspection; and a reservation of twenty per cent. will be withheld from the amount of each delivery until the completion of the contract.

Bidders are referred to the Inspector of Provisions and Clothing at the Brooklyn Navy Yard for specifications, forms of offer, and all information relative to the articles required.

The proposals must be made on the proper blank forms and filled out as indicated by the blank.

The Department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government.

J. A. SMITH,
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